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FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 30, 1893.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5662.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Calcutta, the 30th December 1893.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, with effect from 1st April 1894, the rate of interest on deposits in the Post Office and Presidency Savings Banks will be reduced from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. per annum. From that date interest will accordingly be allowed for each calendar month at the rate of three pies on every complete sum of six rupees contained in the lowest balance at credit of each account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month: Provided that no interest will be allowed on any sum exceeding the maximum limits of deposit prescribed in the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department No. 367, dated the 18th January 1889, and in the existing Rules.

2. The Governor-General in Council reserves the right to alter the rate of interest now fixed at any time.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JANUARY 6, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1894.

PUBLIC.

No. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule for Rule 6 (XIX) of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published in Home Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June 1887 :—

If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes ,the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons be worked while such wagons are so running.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1894.

No. 1 *F.*—The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant Conservators of the 2nd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the provinces noted below :—

* * * * * * * *

Mr. R. M. Williamson, Berar, 16th November 1893.

* * * * * * * *

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1894.

No. 1-*S. I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

* * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

RICHARD UDNY, ESQUIRE, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshâwar Division.

* * * * * * * *

By order of the Grand Master,
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
for *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1894.

No. 1-*I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

* * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant Arthur Henry McMahon, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent Zhob, Bilúchistán Agency.

* * * * * * * *

John Stuart Donald, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

* * * S * * * *

By order of the Grand Master,
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, 1st January 1894.

No. 2-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the of Nawáb upon Sardár Muhammad Afzal Khán, Khán Bahádur, British Agent at K as a personal distinction.

No. 6-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the ti Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Khán Ahmad Shah, Extra Judical Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Khán Saifulla Khán, Honorary Magistrate of Khángarh in the district of M fargarh in the Punjab.

Fazl Hak Khán, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punjal

* * * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the t Rái Bahádur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Mián Badan Singh, Senior Member of Council of the Biláspur State Punjab.

Lála Lachmi Chand, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department in Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

No. 9-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the t Sardár Bahádur as a personal distinction upon—

Sardár Lachmi Sahai, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Sardár Arjan Singh, Chahal, of the Amritsar District in the Punjab.

No. 10-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the t Khán Sáhib as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Mián Kádir Bakhsh, Bhatti, of Jalálpur in the district of Gujránwála Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

No. 12-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the Rái Sáhib as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Lála Har Naráin, Arora, President of the Municipal Committee of Rám in the district of Gujránwála in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

The 4th January 1894.

No. 20 *G.*—With reference to the Notification by the Government of India Public Works Department, No. 34 (General), dated the 31st January 1888, the s of Mr. G. M. R. Field, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, are replaced at the disp the Public Works Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th Novembe the date on which he was relieved of his duties in the Patiála State.

No. 20 *F.*—With reference to the Notification by the Punjab Government, No. 994, dated the 5th September 1893, the services of Mr. J. S. Donald, C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner, lately employed on special duty in connection with the Kabul Mission, were replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with effect from the 26th November 1893.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JANUARY 6, 1894.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1894.

No. 1 *F.*—The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant Conservators of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the Provinces noted below:—

* * * * * * * *

Mr. R. M. Williamson, Berar, 16th November 1893.
Mr. R. C. Milward, Central Provinces, 27th November 1893.
Mr. F. Linnell, Central Provinces, 27th November 1893.
Mr. C. O. Hanson, Central Provinces, 27th November 1893.

* * * * * * * *

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JANUARY 13, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1894.

No. 52.—It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned officers will take rank in the third class of the Supplementary Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for members of the Civil Service of India, published with the Warrant of

Precedence for India in Home Department Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st November 1877, that is to say, in Article 77 of the said Warrant :—

Deputy Conservators of Forests, drawing a salary of Rs. 800 a month and over.

Assistant Inspector-General of Forests.

Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1894.

No. 45-*F.*—The following transfer is ordered in the interests of the public service :—

Mr. H. S. K. Edie, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces—to Assam.

The 12th January 1894.

No. 61-*F.*—The following transfer is ordered in the interests of the public service :—

Mr. E. M. Coventry, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Berar—to the Punjab.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th January 1894.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 27.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 19th December 1893, pages 7390 and 7391.

INDIA OFFICE,

19th December 1893.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 1st October 1893.

Louis Tarleton Young, M. D.

* * * * * * * *

Donald St. John Dundas Grant.

* * * * * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1894.

No. 17.—Mr. C. E. Day, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Public Works Department Resolution No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November 1893, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd January 1894.

The 11th January 1894.

No. 20.—Mr. F. W. Chanter, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Public Works Department Resolution No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November 1893, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th January 1894.

The 12th January 1894.

No. 21.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 34, dated the 31st January 1888, the services of Mr. G. M. R. Field, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th November 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JANUARY 20, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1894.

No. 20.—Surgeon-Captain M. A. Ker, I. M. S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Simla during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major J. A. Cunningham, M. D., M. Ch.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th January 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 60.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Honorary Surgeon Francis Frederic Perry (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service), to be Surgeon-Captain, under the provisions of clause 59, India Army Circulars, 1893.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JANUARY 27, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. $\frac{1 \text{ Public}}{178}$.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1894.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable Victor-Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P. C., LL. D., Lord Bruce of Kinloss and Lord Bruce of Torry, in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in the United Kingdom, has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has this day taken his seat in His Excellency's Council.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy
and Governor-General of India in Council,

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1894.

No. 142 *F.*—The following transfers are ordered in the interests of the public service :—

Mr. F. O. Lemarchand, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, Punjab—to the Central Provinces.

Mr. F. S. Barker, Deputy Conservator, 4th Grade, Central Provinces (on furlough)—to the Punjab.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.
FUNDS, SERVICE AND OTHER.

ERRATUM.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1894.

No. 489 *P.*—In Table IV of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th June 1890, which shows the amount by which the marriage donation is increased by reason of the disparity of age between husband and wife when it exceeds five years—

for the words "six years or more" in the first line under the heading "*Disparity of age,*"

read "five years or more"

for the words "up to" in the first column of the table under the heading "Difference of age between husband and wife,"

read "up to 5 years."

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Home Department, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller and Auditor General and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers, for information.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

For William, the 26th January 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 86.—First Grade Senior Apothecary Robert Crossley, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd December 1893, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 89.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Sydney Maddox Robinson, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 94.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Dundas Dove Wilson to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 17th November 1893, *vice* Down, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 3, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1894.

No. 393.—With reference to paragraph 14 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 59—73, dated 3rd October 1893, which was published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India,* the names of the Governors appointed to act on the Indian section of the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute during 1893-94 are published for information :—

*   *   *   *   *

(2) ON BEHALF OF PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES.

*   *   *   *   *

Punjab.—Baden H. Baden-Powell, Esquire, C.I.E. (late Bengal Civil Service).

*   *   *   *   *

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 10, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1894.

No. 78.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 27th January 1894:—

* * * * * * * *

To be Honorary Assistant Surgeons.

* * * * * * * *

Assistant Surgeon Chetan Shah, Khán Bahádur, Punjab.

Assistant Surgeon Mehr Chand, Rái Bahádur, Punjab.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 661 P.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1894.

READ—

Resolution in this Department, No. 3624 A., dated 18th August 1893, regarding the grant of exchange compensation allowance to European and Eurasian officers of Government not domiciled in India.

RESOLUTION.—The Resolution of the 18th August 1893 applies only to officers whose salary is chargeable to General Revenues. Exchange compensation allowance is therefore not admissible under that Resolution to Government officers in foreign service.

As regards Government officers in foreign service, the Government of India, so far as they are concerned, agree to the grant of exchange compensation allowance under the restrictions and rules of the Resolution last quoted. But as the allowances will not be payable by the Government of India but by the Foreign employer, the claim in each case must, subject to any conditions imposed by statute, or by trust provisions, be decided, in the case of foreign service of the first kind, by the orders of the employer to whom the officer's services have been lent, and in the case of service of the second and third kinds, with the consent of the controlling authority of the funds to which the allowance will be chargeable.

In cases in which exchange compensation allowance is granted to an officer in foreign service of the first kind, as defined in Article 802 of the Civil Service Regulations, the allowance should be calculated on "assumed pay" as defined in Article 808 of those Regulations. In other cases, it should be calculated on the actual sanctioned salary of the officer.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

For William, the 9th February 1894.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 129.—Under the powers conferred by Section 25 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Murree Cantonment Section 143, sub-section (1), clauses (*a*) and (*b*), of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891).

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1894.

No. 65.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 463 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Application of the special terms of retirement offered in Public Works Department Resolution No. 2873 G., dated 2nd November 1893, to officers appointed before 1874 and promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, in that and subsequent years; and extension to the 1st May 1894 of the period within which applications to retire may be made.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1894.

Read—

Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 2873 G., dated 2nd November 1893.

Read also—

Telegram to Secretary of State, No. 259 G., dated 24th January 1894.

" from Secretary of State, dated the 6th February 1894.

RESOLUTION.—Under clause (IV), sub-clause (1), of Public Works Department Resolution* No. 2873 G., dated 2nd November 1893, Civil Engineers in the Public Works Department who had completed 15 years total service, or more, on the 2nd November 1893, and desire to retire from the service on the special terms offered in that Resolution, were required to submit their applications on, or before, the 1st February 1894. Since the date of that Resolution, the case of officers who joined the service prior to 1874, but only attained the rank of 2nd Grade Assistant Engineer in or after that year, has been submitted to the Secretary of State, and His Lordship has now permitted their inclusion in the list of officers eligible to retire under the special terms. The Government of India are accordingly pleased to extend the period for the submission of applications to the 1st May 1894, inclusive.

* Published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th November 1893.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Rájpútána, Central India and Balúchistán.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow and Assam.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted on the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 10, 1894.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 43 I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1894.

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1892-93.

Read—

Letter No. 1690 I., dated 30th November 1893, from the Government of the Punjab, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1892-93, and Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay incurred during and up to the end of 1892-93 is shown in the following statement under the financial heads of account:—

	Number of works.	During the year 1892-93.							Total direct and indirect to end of 1892-93.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.									
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35) ...	1	380	17	—15	—2,172	—1,790	825	—965	36,12,788
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) ...	7*	19,88,500	4,24,643	50,585	2,00,084	26,63,812	39,211	27,03,023	6,61,90,198
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43) ...	4	62,383	12,528	17	—2,331	72,602	2,736	75,338	20,19,992†
TOTAL ...	12	20,51,268	4,37,188	50,587	1,95,581	27,34,624	42,772	27,77,396	7,18,22,978

* The Sirsa Branch being treated as a portion of the Western Jumna Canal.
† Includes Capital outlay on Madnopur Workshops.

2. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 27,77,396, being less by Rs. 19,09,998 than the total outlay during 1891-92, the difference being caused principally by the decreased expenditure on the Chenab Canal.

On the Chenab Canal the capital outlay was Rs. 15 57,985. The principal outlay against the original estimate was on strengthening the Protection Works on the right flank of the Weir at Khánki and on completing distributary systems. On the Chenab Canal Extension Project, for which sanction was received in August 1892, good progress was made in widening the Main Line and on the construction of the Jhang and Bhawáni Branches and works in connection therewith.

On the Bári Doáb Canal the Capital outlay during the year was Rs. 2,45,324, pincipally on constructing and remodelling distributaries.

On the Sirhind Canal there was a capital outlay from Imperial Funds of Rs. 1,60 286, principally on works which were in progress at the time of closing the construction estimate. Under contributions there was a Capital outlay on works of Rs. 3,697, but there were credits under Tools and Plants, Suspense, and Receipts on Capital Account amounting to Rs. 24,877, so that the net result was a reduction of Capital outlay by Rs. 21,180

On the Western Jumna Canal, excluding the Sirsa Branch, there was a Capital outlay of Rs. 1,01,926, incurred principally on Drainage Works and Distributaries. The Drainage Works, as noted in paragraph 21 of Chief Engineer's report, have had an excellent effect and are practically completed.

On the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, Rs. 6,36,372 from Imperial Funds and Rs. 2,49,083 contributed by the Patiála State were expended on the Capital Account. Two out of the three sections, into which the project is divided, have been practically completed, and the whole of the construction work is expected to be finished before the end of 1894-95.

3. The following statement shows the mileage of main canal and distributaries in operation at the close of the year under review :—

	Completed.	
	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.
Major Works.		
Protective Irrigation Works	22	140
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue	1,265	5,423
Minor Works.		
Of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	1,870	203
Of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	829	453
Total ...	3,986	6,219

The length of navigable channel was 386 miles.

In addition to the above there are in the Native States 223 miles of completed canal, of which 46 are navigable, and 1,940 miles of completed distributaries.

During the year the length of canal has been increased by 83 miles, and of distributaries by 252 miles, all in British territory.

4. The financial results of the canals in operation are exhibited in the following statement:—

Canal.	Total direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of 1892-93.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue.*	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
35—Protective Irrigation Works—									
Swát River Canal ..	36,12,788	2,81,706	7,479	2,89,185	93,839	7,413	1,01,252	1,87,933	5 20
49—Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—									
Western Jumna ...	1,13,44,154	10,68,861	88,464	11,57,325	4,76,985	29,529	5,06,514	6,50,811	5·74
Bari Doáb ...	1,66,99,454	22,70,018	1,58,384	24,28,402	6,72,895	41,701	7,14,596	17,13,806	10·26
Sirhind ...	2,37,92,238	23,35,576	94,086	24,29,662	6,54,185	44,790	6,98,975	17,30,687	7·27
Chenab ...	1,08,18,500	2,04,455	4,047	2,08,502	2,53,255	16,519	2,69,774	—61,272	...
Lower Sohag and Pára	6,99,927	78,211	6,251	84,462	88,607	4,906	93,513	—9,051	...
Sidhnai ...	9,67,110	2,10,949	662	2,11,611	62,320	4,687	67,007	1,44,604	14·95
Total Major Works, 1892-93	6,79,34,171	64,49,776	3,59,373	68,09,149	23,02,086	1,49,545	24,51,631	43,57,518	6·41
Total for 1891-92	6,58,68,745	56,51,882	3,89,108	60,40,990	21,24,182	1,27,756	22,51,938	37,89,052	5·75
MINOR WORKS.									
43—Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—	6,41,240	2,17,682	17,375	2,35,057	1,24,301	7,024	1,31,325	1,03,732	16·18
Upper Sutlej ... Lower Sutlej and Chenab.	1,10,102	3,24,457	1,76,836	5,01,293	2,92,473	11,561	3,04,034	1,97,259	179·16
Indus Inundation ...	7,07,635	1,53,308	96,182	2,49,490	2,12,847	10,540	2,23,387	26,103	3·69
Shahpur Inundation	1,36,867	66,322	839	67,161	27,420	1,104	28,524	38,637	28·23
Total of Minor Works, 1892-93.	15,95,844	7,61,769	2,91,232	10,53,001	6,57,041	30,229	6,87,270	3,65,731	22·92
Total for 1891-92 ...	15,20,506	6,84,472	3,73,473	10,57,945	6,57,791	30,059	6,87,850	3,70,095	24·34
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Muzaffargarh, 1892-93	...	2,62,366	1,31,753	3,94,119	2,05,855	7,594	2,13,449	1,80,670	...
Muzaffargarh, 1891-92	...	2,61,542	1,61,390	4,22,932	2,27,540	6,207	2,33,747	1,89,185	...
GRAND TOTAL, 1892-93 ...	6,95,30,015	74,73,911	7,82,358	82,56,269	31,64,982	1,87,368	33,52,350	49,03,919	†6·79
GRAND TOTAL, 1891-92 ...	6,73,89,251	65,97,896	9,23,971	75,21,867	30,09,513	1,64,022	31,73,535	43,48,332	†6·17

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

† These percentages of net Revenue on capital outlay do not include Muzaffargarh Canal.

5. The net Revenue for the whole Province is higher by Rs. 5,55,587 than it was in 1891-92, and the percentage on Capital outlay has risen from 6·17 to 6·79.

The Major Works show an increase in net Revenue of Rs. 5,68,466, while the Minor Works show a decrease of Rs. 4,364, which, together with a decrease of net Revenue on the Muzaffargarh Canal of Rs. 8,515, accounts for the net increase over the whole Province.

Under Major Works, the Bári Doáb and Sirhind Canals show a large increase in net Revenue, while there is a large decrease on the Western Jumna Canal owing to the areas irrigated in the rabi of 1891-92 and the kharíf of 1892-93 having been smaller than usual.

This year the Swát River Canal gives a return of 5·20 per cent. of net Revenue on Capital outlay, but from paragraph 12 of the Chief Engineer's report there appear to be grounds for apprehension that the country irrigated by this canal may soon become water-logged if the increase of area irrigated be not checked, and a detailed statement of his views is awaited by the Local Government.

The only Major Works which failed to meet their working expenses were the Chenab and the Lower Soháb and Pára Canals. The Chenab Canal cannot yet be expected to pay its way, and the Chief Engineer in paragraph 139 of his report states that there is every reason to hope that the Lower Soháb and Pára Canal will give large returns in the near future.

Under Minor Works, the Upper Sutlej and the Shahpur Canals show a satisfactory increase of net Revenue over last year, and the Indus Canal returns, though lower than those of last year, which were abnormally high owing to the recovery of arrears of collections, show an improvement on the figures of former years.

The net Revenue of the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals is about the average of ordinary years, while that of the Muzaffargarh Canals is slightly below it.

6. The net Revenue of the Major Works in operation exceeded the interest charges by Rs. 17,91,956, and at the close of the year the balance of net Revenue over interest charges for the whole Province amounted to 241¾ lakhs of rupees.

7. The area irrigated during the year and the irrigation revenue assessed thereon are shown in the following statement :—

Canal.	Area irrigated.		Assessment, 1892-93.						10	11	12
	1892-93.	1891-92.	Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Share of land revenue.	Sale proceeds of waste or other lands benefited	Water advantage rate.	Gross assessed revenue excluding miscellaneous	Assessment, 1891-92.	Rate per acre irrigated. 1892-93.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Swát River ...	104,723	99,350	2,62,371	...	...	...	...	2,62,371	2,49,845	2·50	2·51
Western Jumna, including Sirsa Branch.	256,298	335,350	6,98,98[illegible]	2,79,97[illegible]	...	...	...	9,78,956	12,55,614	3·82	3·74
Bári Doáb ...	567,896	592,785	20,02,510	1,18,886	...	...	...	21,21,396	20,43,726	3·73	3·44
Sirhind ...	412,791	685,610	13,36,367	...	...	...	...	13,36,367	22,34,735	3·24	3·26
Chenab ...	157,197	35,524	2,94,305	37,984	...	17,518	...	3,49,807	80,409	2·22	2·27
Lower Soháb and Pára.	70,129	56,908	90,224	...	...	...	...	90,224	63,694	1·28	1·12
Sidhnai ...	151,838	157,514	3,09,740	...	...	...	...	3,09,740	2,42,847	2·04	1·54
Upper Sutlej ...	210,048	185,374	24,66[illegible]	...	1,84,965	...	35,564	2,45,193	1,99,248	1·17	1·07
Lower Sutlej and Chenab.	371,033	368,683	173	...	3,24,310	...	...	3,24,483	3,23,090	0·87	0·87
Indus ...	206,576	217,890	34,289	...	1,53,308	...	...	1,87,597	1,49,853	0·91	0·69
Shahpur ...	29,577	28,292	64,687	...	7,123	...	...	71,810	56,355	2·43	1·99
Muzaffargarh ...	311,225	304,056	...	...	2,62,428	...	...	2,62,428	2,61,597	0·84	0·86
TOTAL ...	2,849,331	3,067,336	51,18,313	4,36,843	9,32,134	17,518	35,564	65,40,372	71,61,013	2·29	2·33

8. The total area irrigated, though less by 218,005 acres than last year, is the second largest area on record.

The rainfall during the winter was abnormally great, and in most parts of the Province enabled crops to be brought to maturity without the aid of canal water.

The rate per acre for the whole Province has again fallen below that of the previous year; it is higher on most of the Minor Works, while on four of the Major Works it is higher, and lower on the remainder.

9. The areas of kharíf and rabi crops were as follows :—

	Kharif. Acres.	Rabi. Acres.
Perennial Canals	681,124	817,781
Inundation ,, ...	637,694	712,732
Total ...	1,318,818	1,530,513

Compared with last year, the kharíf irrigated area has increased and is the largest for the past five years. The rabi irrigation on the other hand has decreased largely on the perennial canals and slightly on the inundation canals. The cause of the decrease on the perennial canals is the abnormal winter rainfall.

10. The following table shows the irrigated areas of the principal crops for the last two years :—

	1892-93 Acres.	1891-92 Acres.
Sugarcane	72,902	91,238
Rice	170,282	184,637
Jowár	177,758	157,146
Maize	122,235	114,879
Wheat	957,635	1,120,982
Cotton	216,599	188,072

The decrease under sugarcane occurred on the Western Jumna Canal and is due to the low supply of water in the Jumna River in April and May 1892.

The decrease under rice is attributed to a similar cause.

The increase under jowár and maize is due to these crops having been sown to take the place of crops which could not be sown earlier owing to short supplies during the early kharíf.

The decrease in wheat is due to the abnormally heavy winter rains.

Cotton, which suffered greatly last year from the attacks of locusts, has somewhat recovered.

The value of the crops irrigated is estimated at 826 lakhs of rupees.

11. Details of the discharges and water duty of the perennial canals, together with the minimum discharges of the rivers from which their supplies are drawn, are given in the following table :—

CANAL.	MINIMUM DISCHARGE OF RIVER.	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF CANAL AS DESIGNED.	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF CANAL DURING YEAR.	AVERAGE DISCHARGE AT HEAD.		ACRES IRRIGATED PER CUBIC FOOT OF AVERAGE DISCHARGE.	
				Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.
	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Swát River	2,039	700	657	630	500	56	139
Western Jumna ...	3,521	4,000	3,321	2,003	1,501	77	72
Bári Doáb	2,091	3,000	4,045	3,620	2,764	66	119
Sirhind	4,366	6,000	6,041	2,730*	2,575	63	93
Chenab	5,763	8,000	2,000	1,553	1,135	54	65

* Excluding Native States Branches.

The minimum river discharges are, with the exception of the Swát River, higher than last year. The kharíf duties are generally about the average of the last five years, while the rabi duties are all low. Supply exceeded demand during the greater part of the winter, and the rabi duties therefore do not compare favourably with those of seasons in which the contrary was the case.

The duty on the Chenab Canal is expected to improve as the area under irrigation increases.

12. On the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal the irrigation is still below the area which would have been obtained on British Branches from similar volumes of water. The proportion obtained remains as it was last year, *viz.*, 58 per cent., and the Chief Engineer, in paragraph 109 of his report, mentions that it would almost seem as if we should have to be content with an area only three-fifths of what would be irrigated did the States work up to the British standard.

13. The following table shows the working of the Native States Branches :—

STATE.	Capital outlay.	Gross revenue collected less refunds.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Percentage on Capital Outlay.	Water rates assessed.	Area irrigated.	Water rates assessed per acre.	Working Expenses per acre.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Pátiala	1,14,34,606	6,84,520	3,59,437	3,25,083	2·84	3,72,571	114,859	3·23	3·12
Nabha	12,42,999	48,227	37,380	10,847	0·87	41,314	11,540	3·65	3·24
Jínd	10,87,242	32,882	37,252	—4,370	...	28,662	7,874	3·64	4·73
TOTAL, 1892-93 ...	1,37,64,847	7,65,629	4,34,069	3,31,560	2·41	4,42,547	134,273	3·29	3·23
TOTAL, 1891-92 ...	1,37,86,027	7,63,746	3,95,599	3,68,147	2·67	7,25,881	224,446	3·23	1·76

The figures for the year under review are far from satisfactory. The percentage on Capital outlay, which in Patiála is 2·84 as compared with 2·78 for last year, has in Nabha fallen from 2·30 to 0·87, and in Jínd there was a loss equivalent to 0·40 per cent. on the Capital as against a profit of 1·89 per cent. in the previous year. The working expenses per acre are also very high, being Rs. 3·23 per acre as against Rs. 1·76 in 1891-92.

The value of the crops irrigated during the year from the Native States Branches is estimated at Rs. 39,68,512.

14. The working expenses of the different canals are shown below :—

	CANALS.	1892-93.					1891-92.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PERENNIAL.	35—Protective Irrigation Works— Swát River Canal ...	39,944	52,949	946	7,413	1,01,252	1,02,054
PERENNIAL.	9—Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
PERENNIAL.	Western Jumna Canal ...	2,56,052	2,10,738	10,195	29,529	5,06,514	5,08,431
PERENNIAL.	Bári Doáb Canal ...	3,69,421	2,97,671	5,803	41,701	7,14,596	7,66,603
PERENNIAL.	Sirhind Canal (British portion) ..	3·26,681	3,19,927	7,577	44,790	6,98,975	5,82,995
PERENNIAL.	Chenab Canal ...	1,32,526	1,17,991	2,738	16,519	2,69,774	1,10,141
INUNDATION.	Lower Sohág and Pára Canal ...	53,555	35,041	11	4,906	93,513	84,199
INUNDATION.	Sidhnai Canal ...	28,252	33,483	585	4,687	67,007	97,515
	Total Major Works ...	12,06,431	10,67,800	27,855	1,49,545	24 51,631	22,51,938
	Per acre irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1·42	1·15
	Minor Works.						
INUNDATION.	43—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
INUNDATION.	Upper Sutlej Canals ...	72,763	50,171	1,367	7,024	1,31,325	1,15 598
INUNDATION.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	2,63,255	87,422	1,796	11,561	3,04,034	2,96,984
INUNDATION.	Indus Canals ...	1,40,391	69,799	2,658	10,540	2,23,387	2,48,733
INUNDATION.	Shahpur Canals ...	19,530	7,887	3	1,104	28,524	26,535
INUNDATION.	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept— Muzaffargarh Canals ...	1,50,187	55,568	100	7,594	2,13,449	2,33,747
	Total Minor Works ...	5,86,125	2,70,847	5,924	37,823	9,00,719	9,21,597
	Per acre irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	0·79	0·83

The total working expenses are more by nearly two lakhs of rupees than last year, the increase being due almost entirely to additional expenditure on the Sirhind and the Chenab Canals. In the latter case the increase is due to the expansion in length of irrigating channels and area irrigated, and in the former case it occurs largely under establishment and is due to the decreased capital expenditure.

The rate per acre irrigated has risen in the case of the Major Works on account of the smaller area irrigated.

15. The following are the details of the charges for establishment:—

	Revenue management.	Maintenance.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	82,106	80,448	1,62,554	12·14
Executive	6,55,930	2,79,523	9,35,453	69·88
Medical	...	11,571	11,571	0·87
Collection	2,27,915	...	2,27,915	17·03
Navigation	1,154	...	1,154	0·08
TOTAL	9,67,105	3,71,542	13,38,647	100·00

The share of direction charged to revenue is higher than in 1891-92 because of the smaller capital outlay.

16. The working expenses on Major Works amounted to 36 per cent. of the gross revenue realised as against 37·2 per cent. last year.

17. The following are some of the principal works charged against the Revenue Account :—

On the Swát River Canal.—Increasing the capacity of two drainage inlets.

On the Western Jumna Canal.—Regulating apparatus for Tajawála Dam, constructing Kachrauli Drain, wire rope suspension bridge on Hansi Branch, renewing with cast-iron grooves eight bays of the Tájawála under-sluices.

On the Bári Doáb Canal.—Building quarters for the regulating establishment at Madhopur, remodelling and constructing distributaries.

On the Sirhind Canal.—Alterations below Chupki and Akalgarh Falls for facilitating navigation, construction of four ferries and a discharge run on Abohar Branch, minor head gates and gearing for Ludhiána Division.

On Chenab Canal.—Four rest-houses for Ziladárs and a workshop at Salar.

On the Indus Inundation Canals.—Reconstruction of head regulator of the Baja Branch of Manka Canal, addition to the head regulator Shoria Canal and construction of Gajani Branch and Western Distributaries, constructing Fauja and Borwala reclamation bunds.

18. The navigation receipts and charges are shown in the margin. The increase in traffic which followed on the revision of rates for rafting, mentioned in paragraph 19 of last year's review, has not been maintained: it yet remains to be seen whether the decrease which has occurred in the year under review will prove to be merely temporary.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal ...	35,869	12,274
Sirhind Canal (including Native States Branches)	9,192	13,115
Total ...	45,061	25,389

The net profit on navigation operations amounted to only Rs. 19,672 during the ear.

19. The receipts on account of water power amounted to Rs. 1,51,101 as compared with Rs. 1,65,377 in 1891-92. The decrease is due to the longer closures of canals wing to slackness of demand.

20. On the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals and the Muzaffargarh Canals the value of "chher" labour and the sums contributed from the Zar-i-nagha funds are included in miscellaneous receipts.

On the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals, 668,598 labourers were called out, and of these 455,880 were actually present. After allowing for 36,326, whose absence was sanctioned, the total number of absentees was 176,392, or a percentage of 26·37 as against 32·13 of last year. Fines amounting to Rs. 94,994 were inflicted.

The value of "chher" labour, as shown in the administrative accounts, was Rs. 92,021, but in paragraph 201 of the Chief Engineer's report it is stated that the correct value is Rs. 1,80,720, the error having arisen from the full value of the labour not havnig been reported.

The error does not affect the balance of expenditure and receipts as the assumed value of "chher" labour is shown on both sides of the account. Contributions from the Zar-i-nagha fund amounted to Rs. 81,611.

On the Muzaffargarh Canals the numbers of labourers were—

Called out	494,074
Present	437,309
Absent with sanction	17,249
Absent without sanction	45,258

Fines for absence amounted to Rs. 26,217

The value of "chher" labour was Rs. 1,12,514, and Rs. 18,756 were contributed from the Zar-i-nagha fund.

The Zar-i-nagha funds on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals and the Muzaffargarh Canals show credit balances of Rs. 1,10,126 and Rs. 62,202 respectively.

21. The year opened with an unrealised demand of Rs. 67,260, after deducting Rs. 756 as detailed at foot of table III C., and closed with an unrealised balance of Rs. 88,818. The demands during the year amounted to Rs. 61,22,593, and the collections to Rs. 61,01,035.

22. Two new points of interest are noted in the Resolution by the Local Government, *viz.*:—

(1) The results of the checks applied to the measurements of the irrigated area. Paragraphs 42, 72, 106 and 134 of the Chief Engineer's report deal with this subject and the results are considered to be on the whole exceedingly satisfactory.

(2) The time spent on tour by Divisional and Sub-Divisional Officers. The former officers were away from head-quarters on tour during 182 days, or half the year on the average, and the latter were on tour an average of 246 days, or two-thirds of the year.

23. The report reached the Government of India on the 4th December, the date prescribed for its submission being the 15th November. It has, as usual, been prepared with great care, and is illustrated by excellent maps and diagrams. The results set forth in it are once more satisfactory, and the Government of India have much pleasure in endorsing the praise accorded by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor to Colonel Ottley and Mr. Higham in paragraph 22 of the Resolution by the Local Government.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report, and the Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore
The Agents to the Governor-General in Central India, Rájputána and Biluchistán.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 17, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1894.

No. 298.—In continuation of Home Department Notification No. 846, dated 19th June 1893, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that the following clause shall be added to the conditions printed on the back of Forms VI and VII of the forms of licenses published with that notification when such licenses are granted in Burma :—

The license-holder shall not sell arms and ammunition to any Asiatic without the permission in writing of the District Magistrate. He shall not sell more than three pounds of gunpowder to any one without the same permission.

[NOTE.—This prohibition does not apply to sales of gunpowder to Europeans and Eurasians of whose respectability the license-holder is satisfied.]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1894.

No. 406-6.—Veterinary-Lieutenant H. M. Maxwell is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department on probation, with effect from the 5th February 1894, and is posted to the Punjab and Balúchistán.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th February 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 151.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Lawrence, General List, Infantry, Divisional and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade, Punjab (p. a.), for one year and eight days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1894.

No. 67.—It is hereby notified that, subject to the conditions laid down in Rule IV of Public Works Department Resolution No. 36 A.—E., dated the 9th February 1894, published in Notification No. 55 of the 9th idem, three vacancies in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next examination for admission into that branch of the service.

The 15th February 1894.

No. 72.—Mr. C. Newman, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Grade, on probation, vacated his appointment, under the operation of the rule in paragraph 65 of Chapter II of Public Works Department Code, Volume I (before issue of Standing Order No. 169 of 1893), on the forenoon of the 6th February 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th February 1894.

No. 4.—First Grade Assistant Surgeon Rám Kishen, of the Punjab Provincial Establishment, is permitted to resign the service of Government.

W. R. CLARK, M.B.,

for *Surgeon-General with the Government of India.*

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 17, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1894.

No. 43.—The following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto :—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	English composition.	Précis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	Total.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
			100	100	50	50	50	350	
1	Rakhal Chandra De ...	June 1871 ...	53	85	33	38	39	248	Office of the Surveyor-General of India.
2	Uma Prasanna Mukerjee ...	26th Novr. 1874 ...	75	77	38	30	22	242	Financial, Home or Military Department.
3	Upendra Náth Chatterjee ...	Feby. 1874 ...	56	72	35	35	43	241	Home or Financial Department.
4	Balai Chand Síl ...	18th Octr. 1873 ...	57	85	25	35	33	235	Any of the Secretariat Offices.
5	Kshetra Pada Banerjee ...	7th Jany. 1873 ...	48	81	45	37	23	234	Military, Financial or Home Department.
6	J. A. D'Santos ...	27th Novr. 1873 ...	70	80	28	28	27	233	Legislative Department.
7	Surendra Náth Bhattacharjee	18th Jany. 1873 ...	68	76	32	20	31	227	Any of the Secretariat Offices.
8	Rajendra Náth Dás ...	Octr. 1872 ...	56	79	27	37	27	226	......
9	Káli Dás Banerjee ...	21st April 1871 ...	70	49	35	33	38	225	......
10	Harihar Náth Mattu ...	Novr. 1872 ...	46	66	38	33	41	224	Home Department.
11	Beni Madhab Ghose ...	March 1873...	64	51	36	28	28	207	Financial or Military Department.
12	Feroz-ud-dín ...	5th March 1871 ...	45	37	24	36	33	175	Office of the Commissary-General in-Chief.
13 {	Krishna Chandra Banerjee ...	13th Jany. 1872 ...	50	47	39	21	17	174	Financial or Military Department.
	Rájmohan Náth ...	30th March 1870...	60	57	19	22	16	174	Financial, Military or Home Department, or Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department (moving Branch),
15	Kanhaiya Lal ...	10th Augt. 1870 ...	36	39	31	28	27	161	Any of the offices of the Commissary-Generals of Circles.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1894.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 189.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

William Gerard Barnes, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Dennys, resigned.

No. 190.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Thomas Gregson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th January, 1894, to complete the establishment.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1894.

No. 79.—Mr. J. H. Brooke, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 2873-G., dated the 2nd November 1893, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd February, 1894.

The 22nd February 1894.

No. 86.—Mr. F. Harris, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is permitted retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Government of India, Publ Works Department, Resolution No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November, 1893, with effect fro the forenoon of the 7th February, 1894.

The 23rd February 1894.

No. 88.—Rái Sáhib Ságar Mal, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Execut Engineer, old 4th Grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Gove ment, under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolu No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November, 1893, with effect from the forenoon of the February, 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of Ind

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH FEBRUARY 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Museums and Exhibitions),—No. 7—3, *dated Calcutta, the* 19*th February* 1894.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

READ—

Resolution of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 2634—51, dated 4th August 1893, intimating the extent to which the Government will take part in the Antwerp Exhibition of 1894.

RESOLUTION.

IN the Resolution read in the preamble the public were informed that persons intending to exhibit articles at the Antwerp Exhibition should apply to the Belgian Consular authorities in India. It is understood that the number of applications received from private exhibitors has been very small. Arrangements have meantime been made by the Government of India for the exhibition of Indian coffee and Indian cigars in conjunction with the collection of Indian artware supplied by a private firm and of a few selected timbers contributed by the Forest Department, regarding which information was given in the Resolution above referred to.

The Consul-General for Belgium has been asked to provide a limited amount of space for the above objects; and if this is obtained, the Government of India will be prepared to accord free space for the exhibition of coffee and cigars by private individuals or firms.

Persons intending to exhibit either of the above commodities are, therefore, requested to communicate as soon as possible with the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, Calcutta, instead of communicating with the Belgian Consular authorities.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that it be republished in the local Gazettes.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 3, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1894.

No. 379.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, to direct—

(1) that the following words shall be added after the words "the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal" in clause (2), paragraph I of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879 :—

"or of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;"

(2) that sub-clause (*c*) of clause (9) of paragraph I of the same Notification shall be omitted, and in its place the following name substituted :—

(*c*) Rao Sheodarshan Singh of Gopalpura in the North-Western Provinces ; also that the sub-clauses added to this clause by the Notifications marginally cited shall be omitted, and in lieu thereof the following sub-clause added to the clause in question :

Home Department Notification No. 1826, dated the 6th December 1880.
Home Department Notification No. 795, dated the 16th June 1881.
Home Department Notification No. 944, dated the 7th July 1881.
Home Department Notification No. 1218, dated the 23rd August 1881.
Home Department Notification No. 616, dated the 16th April 1884.
Home Department Notification No. 240, dated the 19th February 1885.
Home Department Notification No. 2772, dated the 5th November 1887.
Home Department Notification No. 2130, dated the 22nd October 1890.
Home Department Notification No. 1716, dated the 15th July 1892.

"the retainers of—

Mahárája Mahendra Mahendra Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadawar.

Rája Sir Dinkar Rao Mushír-i-Khás Bahádur, K.C.S.I.

Rája Rúp Sah of Jagamanpur.

Rája Rám Singh of Rámpura.

Rája Sardár Singh Bahádur of Katehra.

Rája Atma Rám Bába Bahádur of Gurserai.

His Highness Mahárája Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahádur, K.C.I.E., of Benares.

Rája Hari Ráj Singh of Kashipur.

The Honourable Rája Udai Partáb Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga, and Rája Balwant Singh of Awa.

The Oudh retainers of His Highness Rája Jagatjít Singh Bahádur of Kapurthala, Rája-i-Rájagan."

(3) that in clause (10), paragraph 1 of the same Notification the words "Boards or" shall be inserted between the words "Municipal" and "Committees."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 2nd March 1894.

No. 104.—Mr. G. Smyth is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 9th March 1894 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1894.

No. 1047-*A*.—Read the following :—

FINANCIAL, INDIA OFFICE,

No. 21. *London, the 1st February* 1894.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—With reference to my telegram dated the 23rd ultimo, I forward a copy of the correspondence with the Treasury regarding the official rate of exchange for the year 1894-95.

2. You will observe that the rate has been fixed at one shilling and three pence farthing (1*s*. 3¼*d*.) the rupee, subject to a revision hereafter if it should be deemed necessary in consequence of the actual rate varying greatly from the official rate for any considerable length of time.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) KIMBERLEY.

Ordered, that the Despatch be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd March 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 208.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 28th February 1894.

* * * * *

Harold Arthur Deane.

* * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1894.

No. 96.—Mr. D. C. Gordon, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is granted furlough out of India for one year and six months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1894 or such subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

No. 97.—*Rai* Pandit Prem Náth *Bahádur*, Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

The 2nd March 1894.

No. 103.—Mr. A. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, Executive Engineer, 2nd gr Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisi of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 2873 G., dated November 1893, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th October 1893.

Public Works Department Notification No. 448, dated 4th December 1893, hereby cancelled.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 10, 1894.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1894.

No. 453-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta on Friday, the 30th March, 1894, and visit Lucknow, Sahéranpur, Dehra Dún, and Mussoorie.

His Excellency will arrive at Simla on Saturday, the 14th April 1894.

By Command,

A. DURAND. *Lieut-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1894.

No. 483.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for Rule 6 B of the rule published with Home Department Notification No. 1601, dated the 30th August 1879 :—

Licenses to import by sea from Madras into the ports of Calicut, Tuticorin, Cochin, Bimlipatam, Coconada, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpur, Vizagapatam, Pamban, and Masulipatam, and from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyouk-phyoo, Tavoy, and Mergui, may be granted by the Magistrates of the districts in which those ports are respectively situated, in respect of arms other than cannon or rifles not excepted by Rule 5, ammunition or military stores. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in Form III appended to these rules.

No. 488.—In the Notification of the Home Department, No. 1905, dated th 15th September 1892, publishing an additional rule with respect to the export of ammun tion, military stores and arms by sea, *for* the number "6 A" prefixed to the rul *read* "6 D."

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1894.

No. 309-*F.* * * * * *

Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Conservator, 3rd grade, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. Dansey, with effect from 23rd February 1894 and until further orders.

* * * * *

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th March 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 224.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 27th January 1894:—

To be Honorary Surgeons.

* * * * *

Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, M. D., Indian Medical Service.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 234.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

* * * * *

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonels.

* * * * *

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel William Pleace Warburton, M.D., w effect from the 17th January 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Chesna retired.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 249.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain T. E. Lander resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of In

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1894.

No. 110.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, chapter II, pgragraph 71, and Notification No. 67, dated the 13th February 1894, it is hereby notified that the entrance examination qualifying for admission to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be held this year from the 19th to the 23rd November, inclusive.

The 9th March 1894.

No. 112.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, chapter II, paragraph 65, Mr. C. Muirhead, class III, grade 3, Traffic Department, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is temporarily transferred to the Superior Accounts Branch as a Deputy Examiner, class II, on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

No. 114.—Mr. H. W. V. Colebrook, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is transferred to Burma.

No. 115.—Mr. F. W. Schönemann, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, is transferred to Assam.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED MARCH 17, 1894.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1894.

No. 550-*M.*—In modification of Military Secretary's Office Notification No. 453-M., dated the 6th March 1894, it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta for Simla on Friday, the 30th idem, at 5-3 P. M.

His Excellency [illegible] at Simla on Monday, the 9th April 1894, at 2 P. M.

All covers intended to reach his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during His Excellency's journey should be addressed [illegible] Governor-General's Camp," without the addition of any Post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :—

1. Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin.
2. Miss Bruce.
3. H. Babington Smith, Esquire, Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
4. Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. A. Durand, C. B., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
5. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin, Surgeon to the Viceroy.
6. Lieutenant S. H. Pollen, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.
7. Lieutenant F. L. Adam, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.
8. Lieutenant R. G. T. Baker-Carr, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.
9. F. W. Latimer, Esquire, Registrar, Private Secretary's Office.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head-Quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1894.

No. 532.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause shall be added to the conditions printed on the back of Forms VI, VII, VIII, IX, X and XI of the forms of licenses prescribed by Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by the Notifications marginally noted :—

No. 856, dated the 30th April 1879.
No. 2100, dated the 23rd December 1881.
No. 2443, dated the 19th December 1889.
No. 846, dated the 19th June 1893.

This license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 12th March 1894.

No. 89.—In continuation of the Notification of the Home Department, No. 380, dated the 27th October 1893, Rule 1 of the Regulations respecting the next Examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India is published below for general information :—

1. On the 1st August 1894, and following days, an examination open to all qualified persons will be held in London (*a*). Not fewer than 60 persons will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified, *viz.*, 14 for the Lower Provinces of Bengal (including Assam); 25 for the Upper Provinces of Bengal (including the Punjab, Oudh and the Central Provinces); 6 for Burma; 8 for Madras; and 7 for Bombay (*b*).

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

For William, the 16th March 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 265.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Roberts, General List, Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab, (m. c.) for six months.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 269.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 10th March 1894.

Arthur Henry McMahon, C. I. E.

* * * * * *

(*a*). An order for admission to the examination will be sent to each candidate on the 18th July 1894.

(*b*). For the method of distribution, *see* No. 1 of the announcements on page 3 of the Rules published with the Notification quoted above.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 277.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster William Edwin Browne, to be Captain, *vice* Lander, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 280.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles Corps*—

Captain J. F. Whyte (Indian Staff Corps) resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 17, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. $\frac{1071}{9}$ *M. & E., dated Calcutta, the 8th March* 1894.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

NOTICE of the Working-men's International Exposition to be held at Milan in November 1894:—

This Exposition will comprise three general classes—*Work, Prevision* and *Instruction.*

I.—Work.

1. Products of individual workers :—
   (*a*) Independent workers ;
   (*b*) Small industries ;
   (*c*) Household work.
2. Products of collective work :—
   (*a*) Products of Co-operative Societies of workmen ;
   (*b*) Products of workmen employed in offices.

II.—Prevision.

1. Societies for mutual aid and improvement, Trades Unions.
2. Chamber of Industry and libre institutions.
3. Workmen's Co-operative Society.
4. Institutions and means of insurance against accidents.
5. Institutions, models, studies and materials for showing how working people live, eat, dress, &c., in the city and in the country in different countries.
6. Hygiene.
7. Bibliography relative to workmen of the city and country.

III.—Instruction.

1. Industrial Schools.
2. Professional Schools for workmen.
3. Educational Institutions for workmen (Clubs, Libraries, recreations, &c.).
4. Bibliography.

Applications should be addressed to the Committee in Milan, Rastrelli Street, by the 30th November next at latest, with a description of the proposed exhibit and the space required.

The Committee will furnish applicants with the special programmes, regulations, &c., relating to the Exhibition and with information regarding space, position, expenses of transport, and customs.

ORDERED that the Notice be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

[True Extract.]

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED MARCH 17, 1894.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th March 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 275.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry, Deputy mmissioner, 1st Grade, Punjab, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd April 1894, subject to Her Majesty's proval.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 24, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1894.

No. 169.—The services of Surgeon-Captain W. R. Clark, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are aced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 13th ·ch 1894.

SANITARY.

The 22nd March 1894.

No. 76.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephen, M.B., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 4th March 1894.

No. 78.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. C. Roe is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab during the absence on deputation of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephen, M.B., or until further orders, with effect from the 4th March 1894.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1894.

No. 1488-*P*.—Mr R. E. Hamilton, Comptroller, India Treasuries, is provisionally appointed Accountant-General, Punjab, with effect from such date as he may assume charge of that office.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart is appointed Comptroller, India Treasuries, *vice* Mr. Hamilton.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 31, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1894.

No. 648.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 7, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council hall assemble at Simla, in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

MEDICAL.

The 28th March 1894.

No. 180.—Surgeon-Captain R. H. Charles, M. D., M. Ch., F.R.C.S.I., Professor of natomy in the Lahore Medical College, is appointed to be Professor of Surgical and escriptive Anatomy in the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Second Surgeon to e College Hospital, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. O'Brien.

The 29th March 1894.

No. 182.—Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Ross, at present officiating as Administrative edical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, is confirmed in that ap- intment, with effect from the 1st January 1894.

No. 190.—Surgeon-Captain J. C. Lamont, M.B., I.M.S., (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of ıubri, Assam, is appointed to be Professor of Anatomy in the Lahore Medical College, th effect from the 1st April 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may assume arge of his duties,

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JAILS.

The 29th March 1894.

No. 173.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 33 of Act V of 1871, as amended by Section 2 of Act IX of 1882, to appoint the Montgomery Central Jail to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th March 1894.

No. 365.—Sir H. M. Plowden, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, Senior Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties.

No. 366.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of the retirement of Sir H. M. Plowden :—

Mr. H. T. Rivaz, Barrister-at-Law, temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to be a Judge of that Court.

Mr. A. W. Stogdon, I.C.S., at present officiating as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. Frizelle, I.C.S., to be Additional Judge temporarily, until further orders, *vice* Mr. H. T. Rivaz.

Babu Protul Chandar Chatterji, Rái Bahádur, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. Frizelle, or until further orders.

No. 367.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. C. Channing, I.C.S., to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence, on special leave, of Mr. A. H. Benton, I.C.S., or until further orders.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1894.

No. 756-29.—The following draft of a proposed amendment of the rules under the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883) is published under Section 81 of that Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given under that Section that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council after the expiry of one month from this date.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before that date will be received and considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft of proposed amendment.

In the heading of column 15 of Form No. 4 appended to Rule 13 and of column 14 of Forms Nos. 5 and 10 appended to Rules 26 and 52 respectively of the Rules relating to Colonial Emigration made under Section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883) the words "and residence" shall be inserted.

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th March 1894.

ORGANIZATION.

MOBILIZATION.

308.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, r-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following regula- Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

ed Officers not liable to further service, Volunteers, Civil Officers, and Private Gentlemen.

The following officers and gentlemen may be granted commissions as officers n Army Reserve:—

For Infantry.

(a) Officers who having retired from Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces are not liable for further service.

(b) Officers who having retired from Her Majesty's other Regular Forces are not liable to recall to military service under War Office rules.

(c) Indian Volunteers, except soldiers on the Unattached List.

(d) Officials other than Military Officers in the service of the Government in India.

(e) Private gentlemen residing in India.

For Cavalry.

of the above who are serving in mounted corps.

ers thus commissioned shall, during their employment on army service, have the authority of officers of corresponding rank in Her Majesty's Regular junior in each grade), with respect to any of Her Majesty's Regular Forces

OFFICERS RETIRED FROM THE ARMY.

Officer who was retired from Her Majesty's Regular Forces in India, ty for further service, shall be eligible for appointment as—

Field Officer up to the age of 45 years;

ptain up to the age of 40 years;

eutenant or Second-Lieutenant up to the age of 35 years;

anted a commission as an Indian Army Reserve Officer in a rank not higher ich he retired.

officer will be eligible for employment after the age of 57.

LUNTEERS, CIVIL OFFICIALS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

mmission as Second-Lieutenant may be given to any gentleman fulfilling f clauses (c), (d), (e), of paragraph 1 up to the age of 30 years: provided—

hat he is recommended for a commission by the Local Government, and

hat he has obtained a certificate of proficiency such as is granted to a Captain of Volunteer Forces in India, for which purpose, if not an officer of Indian Volunteers, he may be attached to a Volunteer corps in India and appear before a board of Officers under Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, Section V; or that he shall, after being attached to

a regiment or battalion of the Regular Forces for a period of not less than one month, satisfy a board of officers composed as directed in Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 1312, and the Queen's Regulations, 1892, Section IX, paragraph 19, that he possesses a satisfactory amount of military knowledge for the rank of Lieutenant.

General Regulations.

4. Commissions will be issued to officers of the Indian Army Reserve when they are actually called up for service. If, however, an officer desires it, his commission may be prepared and issued at any time on payment of the stamp duty of thirty shillings.

5. Commissions will not be granted to candidates who are not medically fit for service or whose character and qualifications are not satisfactory, but the limitation as to age and the qualifications prescribed may, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, be dispensed with in cases where the Governor-General in Council may, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, consider that the exigencies of the service rendered it desirable that those provisions should not be enforced.

6. The name of every officer shall be borne on one of two special lists, one for Cavalry and one for Infantry, from which Subalterns and Captains shall be removed at the age of forty-five years, Majors at the age of fifty years, Lieutenant-Colonels at the age of fifty-five years, and the Colonels at the age of fifty-seven years; unless the Governor-General in Council, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, shall in any particular case consider that the exigencies of the service render it desirable that this rule should not be enforced.

7. Officers of the Indian Army Reserve of proved merit in the field may, under special circumstances, be recommended to Her Majesty for commissions in the Regular Army.

8. Officers desirous of resigning the Indian Army Reserve must, if in India, submit their applications to the Local Government, and, if residing out of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

9. The Governor-General in Council may at any time dispense with the services of an officer, subject to the approval of Her Majesty the Queen.

10. Officers of the Indian Army Reserve who desire to proceed out of India for any longer period than six months must submit their applications for leave of absence to the Local Government in whose territories they may be residing, or to the Government of India if employed in any department directly subordinate to that Government.

Employment on Army Service.

11. All Officers of the Indian Army Reserve shall be liable to be called to army service in time of emergency by general or special notification in the *Gazette of India.*

12. Any such officer may, with his own consent and on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, be recalled to army service at any time by special notification in the *Gazette of India.*

13. An officer called to army service may be employed in the Indian Army regimentally, or on the army staff, or in any department, and shall, on being called to army service,—

(*a*) if appointed to a corps, have no claim arising out of his rank to any appointment in such corps, except such as he may be nominated to by competent authority :

(*b*) if appointed to a department, be placed at the bottom of the lowest grade of that department: Provided that an ex-departmental staff officer re-appointed to the same department shall be posted to the grade in which he last served, and that the head of the department shall with the approval of the Government of India have power, under exceptional circumstances, to appoint an officer to any grade which he may consider to be best in the interests of the service.

14. Officers called to army service shall rank among themselves according to the dates of their respective commissions, but junior in their rank to officers who have retired from the Indian Army with liability for further service.

15. An officer belonging to the Volunteer Forces shall, while on army service, be borne as a supernumerary to the establishment of the regiment of Volunteer Forces to which he belongs.

Promotion.

ı officer shall at any time be eligible for promotion.

omotion to a Lieutenancy will be given by the Governor-General in Council, Majesty's approval, after a service of not less than three years as a nant and on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India or the nent.

Declaration.

ery officer before receiving a commission will be required to make a ore a Magistrate in the following form :—

undersigned, hereby promise and declare that I will serve Her Majesty the ss of India, her heirs and successors, as an officer of the Indian Army cers, until my resignation shall be accepted, and, if I am called to army epted by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and that I will serve in any in any other place in which any portion of Her Majesty's Indian Forces and in any branch or department of the service to which I may be

Signed this day of 18 ."
Witness.

plicants for commissions may state the branch or department of the Army vould prefer to be employed in the event of their being called out for e wishes will be recorded, and will, as far as the exigencies of the service considered in appointing the officers to corps and departments.

Pay, Pensions, Gratuities, Passages.

icers shall be entitled to receive, from the date of the notification in the *lia* calling them to army service, to the date on which they cease to be em- service, the same rates of pay and allowances as officers of the Indian Army g rank and holding similar appointments in the same branch or department In the case of officers residing out of India, the pay and service will be held om the date of landing in India.

cers shall also be entitled to free passage from and to their homes, in India hen called out and when no longer required for army service.

fficer who has been called to army service, and whose services are no shall, unless his services have been dispensed with for misconduct, be months' full pay and allowances of the appointment in which he was last from the date on which he ceased to be employed on army service.

rs shall, while on army service, be entitled to the same advantages, as for wounds, as may be accorded by Army Regulations, India, Volume I, of the same rank of the regular forces. They shall also be entitled to tta, and compensation for losses on the same scale as officers of the corresponding rank.

idows and children of officers called to service, under paragraphs 11 while on army service, shall have the same rights in regard to pensions allowances as may be accorded by the Royal Warrant in force for the idows and children of officers of the Regular forces.

Rules for Cavalry Reserve Officers appointed under Rule I.

fficers of the Native Cavalry Reserve will be required, until they attain attend the Head-Quarters of the Native Cavalry regiment most con- ith respect to their homes for an annual training of 14 days, which at nay be extended up to two months. Such training will be accepted as capitation grant in the Volunteer Corps to which the officers belong. ndance will be arranged by General Officers Commanding the districts teer Corps belong, in communication with the districts in which the rgone.

k of these officers while going through their annual training will be the Indian Army Reserve, irrespective of any rank they may hold in s. During the actual period of training they will receive pay at the iem, and free passage by rail from and to their homes for themselves, personal servant.

(C) Officers on attaining the age of 40 will not be required to undergo further training, nor will they be liable to be called up for active service except in cases of emergency. They will, however, remain in the Reserve subject to retirement at the ages and under the conditions laid down in Rule 6.

(D) Officers detailed to serve with a regiment of Native Cavalry in the field will be required to join with one charger. A second charger and if necessary saddlery will be provided on loan by Government, or on payment, subject to repurchase by Government at a valuation. They will receive Staff Corps rates of pay and staff pay as squadron officers from date of leaving their station to join. They will rank among themselves according to the date of their commissions as Lieutenants, those not already promoted to that rank being so promoted on joining.

Uniform.

26. Officers, as officers of the Indian Army Reserve, are not required to provide themselves with any uniform until their services are actually required.

They are, however, authorised, when not actually in performance of duty with the Volunteer Forces, or in a Government Department for which a special uniform is prescribed, to wear the following uniform :—

(A) *Tunic.*—Scarlet cloth, with blue cloth collar and cuffs. The collar ornamented with ½ inch lace along the top, and gold Russia braid at the bottom, the cuffs pointed with ½ inch lace round the top, and a tracing of good Russia braid ¼ inch below the lace, terminating in a crow's foot and eye; eight buttons in front and two at the waist behind; the skirt closed behind with a plait at each side, and lined with white; the front, collar and skirt plaits edged with white cloth, ¼ inch wide; shoulder-straps of twisted round gold cord, universal pattern, lined with scarlet, a small gilt button at the top, badges of rank in silver, the letters "I. A. R." in silver or silver embroidery will be worn below the badges of rank.

Field Officers have a row of braided eyes below the lace on the collar; three bars of lace along the top of the cuff, showing ¼ inch of the facings between the bars; and the braiding on the sleeve is in the form of eyes below the lace for Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels only. The lace on the sleeve extends to ten inches from the bottom of the cuff.

Captains have no braided eyes on the collar, and only two bars of lace along the top of the cuff; the tracing of the braid below the lace on the sleeves is plain without eyes.

Lieutenants have one bar of lace only on the cuff, extending to 9½ inches from the bottom of t e cuff. In other particulars the lace and braiding are the same as those of Captains.

Second-Lieutenants.—As for Lieutenants but without badges of rank.

Lace.—Gold, two-vellum pattern.

Buttons.—Gilt, burnished, with crown and scalloped edge.

Waist-plate.—Round gilt clasp, with Royal Cypher and crown on the centre piece, and the words "Indian Army Reserve" on the outer circle.

Helmet.—As worn by Infantry officers in India.

Puggrie.—White Muslin.

Forage cap.—As for infantry of the line, with Royal Cypher and crown embroidere in gold in front.

All the other articles of uniform as for officers of infantry of the line, but with th letters "I. A. R." on the shoulder-straps in gilt metal or in gold embroidery on garmen for which cloth or serge straps are authorized.

(B) An officer retired from the army may wear the uniform of his la rgiment.

(C) Officers of the Native Cavalry reserve called up for training under R 25-A. will wear the uniform of the Volunteers Corps to which they belo

27. When called to army service, all officers of the Indian Army Reserve, if already in possession of khaki uniform, will be required to provide themselves wit field service uniform of the pattern prescribed for the corps or department to which may be appointed for duty.

PROMOTIONS.

309.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

26th March 1894.

* * * * * *

Charles John Dennys.

* * * * * *

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

10.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephen, Indian Medical Service, blishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel while officiating Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel urton appointed Officiating Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, North-Western d Oudh, with effect from the 8th March 1894.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1894.

51.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 143, dated the 12th April 1893, it is hereby notified that the entrance qualifying for admission to the Superior Traffic Department of State Railways this year from the 19th to the 23rd November, inclusive.

The 27th March 1894.

.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Ottley, C.I.E., R. E., Chief Engineer and Secre- vernment of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, officiate as Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the India in the Public Works Department, during the absence, on privilege el F. J. Home, C.S.I., R.E., or until further orders.

—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 152, dated 94, Mr. T. Higham, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, is appointed to f Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public ent, Irrigation Branch, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Ottley, C.I.E., R. E., orders.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 7, 1894.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th April 1894.

No. 161.—The services of Mr. E. P. Henderson, Indian Civil Service, Government Advocate, Punjab, on special duty under the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the afternoon of the 14th April 1894.

No. 163.—Mr. G. S. Morley, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is transferred to Hyderabad.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 14, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 12th April 1894.

No. 702.—The relative rank of officers of the Royal Indian Marine having been determined by Her Majesty's Orders in Council, dated the 20th March and 30th July 1891, clauses (1) and (2) of Section (*a*) of Home Department Notification No. 26, dated the 8th January 1884, are hereby cancelled. The entries of "Commanders of the Indian Marine" in the second class and of "First Grade Officers of six years' seniority and Chief Engineers of the Indian Marine" in the third class of the supplementary graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service, appended to the Warrant of Precedence for India, will accordingly be deleted from that list.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th April 1894.

No. 526-*G.*—Mr. A. Williams, Indian Civil Service, Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class with effect from the 15th March 1894. Mr. Williams will continue to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th April 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 338.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major who has completed twenty years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dated 31st March 1894.

Samuel Haslett Browne, M.D.

* * * * * * * *

Surgeon-Captain who has completed twelve years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Major.

Dated 1st April 1894.

Richard Havelock Charles, M.D.

* * * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 341.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Philip Morton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 345.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant L. Christie resigns his commission.

No. 346.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant C. H. C. Bickerton, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 14th March 1894.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 21, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th April 1894.

No. 733.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the first sentence of Home Department Notification No. 591, dated the 29th April 1886, so far as it relates to bullets, and the second sentence of that Notification altogether.

No. 734.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that leaden bird-shot and bullets, when possessed in quantities exceeding 1 cwt. at any one time throughout India and in any quantity in Burma, shall be deemed to be military stores within the meaning of the said Act, and shall be subject to the same restrictions as those placed on lead by clause (*b*) of Home Department Notification No. 508, dated the 1st March 1888.

MEDICAL.

The 20th April 1894.

No. 239.—Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry, Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical ollege, to officiate as Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the edical College, Calcutta, during the absence on special leave on urgent private affairs of urgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. O. Sanders, with effect from the 24th April 1894.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 19th April 1894.

No. 1992-*P.*—Mr. Chuni Lál is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab, with effect from 30th March 1894.

STEPHFN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 20th April 1894.

No. 358.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under article 704, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I :

Surgeon-Colonel J. Cleghorn, M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, (p. a.) for eight months.

P. J. MAITLAND,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 28TH APRIL 1894.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th April 1894.

No. 1092-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will hold a Levée at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 P. M. on Saturday, the 26th May 1894.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Detachment of the 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, are invited to attend.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon—one card to be delivered on entering Viceregal Lodge, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Monday, the 14th May 1894; and, when attending the Levé, to have the names of those Gentlemen who are to present them also written on their cards. Gentlemen presenting others should themselves attend the Levée.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 27th April 1894.

No. 783.—The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept in India on Saturday, the 26th May

MEDICAL.

The 27th April 1894.

No. 264.—Surgeon-Colonel D. O'C. Raye, M.D., L.M.S. (Bengal), Principal Medical Officer, Bundelkhand and Nerbudda Districts, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence on furlough to Europe on private affairs for eight months of Surgeon-Colonel J. Cleghorn, M.D., with effect from the 28th April 1894 or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st April 1894.

No. 598-*G.*—Mr. H. G. Waterfield, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Assistant in Rájpútána to the General-Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. A. Gayer, or until further orders.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th April 1894.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 384.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 30th March 1894, pages 1832 and 1833.

INDIA OFFICE ;

30th March 1894.

* * * * * * * *

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Senior Apothecary, first grade, ranking as Honorary Captain, Robert Crossley. Dated 3rd December 1893.

* * * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th April 1894.

No. 179.—Mr. E. E. Oliver, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th April 1894, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, C.I.E., R.E., on privilege leave.

Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Mr. Oliver.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 5TH MAY 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th May 1894.

No. 235.—The services of Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S.I., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 3rd instant.

MEDICAL.

The 1st May 1894.

Home Department No. 378, dated 29th May 1890.
Home Department No. 378, dated 29th May 1890.
Home Department No. 446, dated 10th July 1890.

No. 281.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal), which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab by the Notifications marginally noted, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Surgeon-Captain D. M. Davidson, M. B., C. M.,—2nd December 1892.
Surgeon-Captain W. R. Clark, B. M.,—2nd April 1893.
Surgeon-Captain G. F. W. Braide, M. B.,—1st January 1894.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th May 1894.

No. 97.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1173, dated the 19th July 1888, publishing the rules made under Sections 26, 28 and 36 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886,

the following rule, which it is proposed to substitute for Rule 20 of the above rules, is published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of Section 37, sub-section 1, of the aforesaid Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiration of two months from the date of this Notification :

"20. Every Registrar-General and every Registrar who is a Government servant and not a Minister of Religion shall keep a register in the form set forth in Schedule L of all fees realized under these rules, and shall forward such fees at the end of each month to the nearest treasury to be credited to Government. The Treasury Officer shall give each Registrar a certificate of the amount so credited, and the Registrar shall send a copy of the certificate to the Registrar-General. Registrars who are not Government servants or who are Ministers of Religion may retain for their own use any fees which they may realize under these rules."

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 3rd May 1894.

No. 443 *F.*—In consequence of the death of Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, Punjab—

Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade, is confirmed in the 2nd Grade. Mr. P. J. Carter, Conservator, 3rd Grade, Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade. Mr. J. A. McKee, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, and Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, is confirmed in the latter grade.	With effect from 23rd February 1894.

Mr. E. Forrest, Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, Punjab, officiated as Conservator, 3rd Grade, in charge of the Punjab Forest Circle, from 26th February to 31st March 1894, both dates inclusive.

Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Balúchistán, is appointed Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, Punjab, with effect from 1st April 1894, and until further orders.

Mr. A. M. Reuther, Deputy Conservator, 3rd Grade, Punjab, is transferred temporarily to Balúchistán, *vice* Mr. Elliott, with effect from 26th March 1894.

No. 459 *F.* * * * * *—Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is appointed, on return from the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 339-F., dated 17th March 1893, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd Grade in charge of the Eastern Forest Circle, Upper Burma, with effect from 9th April 1894, and until further orders.

* * * * * * *

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12TH MAY 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 11th May 1894.

No. 507-F.—The services of Colonel J. C. Doveton, M.S.C., Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th April 1894.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th May 1894.

No. 191.—Mr. E. S. Farrant, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894 respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st April 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MAY 19, 1894.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th May 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 459.—Surgeon-Colonel W. P. Warburton, Indian Medical Service, Bengal establishment, is confirmed in the appointment of Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, with effect from the 17th January 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel C. P. Costello, retired.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 472.—The following extracts are published for general information:
"*London Gazette," dated the 24th April* 1894, *pages* 2321 *and* 2322.

INDIA OFFICE,
24th April, 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Indian Medical Services, made by the Governments in India:

* * * * * *

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Senior Apothecary, second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant, James Barker, to be Senior Apothecary, first grade. Dated 29th August 1893.

* * * * * *

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers:

* * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bartholomew, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 2nd April 1894.

* * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 473.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 474. * * * * *

Conductor Robert Straughan, sub-engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab Irrigation, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

* * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th May 1894.

No. 207.—Mr. H. L. Hebbert, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894, respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May 1894.

The 18th May 1894.

No. 212.—Mr. O. V. Yates, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894, respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th April 1894.

No. 213.—Mr. J. T. Boase, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolutions Nos. 2873-G. and 463-G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894, respectively, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st May 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MAY 26, 1894.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th May 1894.

No. 36 *I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be Companions.

*   *   *   *   *

TIKA RAGHNATH SINGH, Heir-apparent and Administrator of the Hill State of Bashahr in the Punjab.

*   *   *   *   *

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th May 1894.

No. 1801-*I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Páiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmúr Rája Sir Hira Singh Malwandar Bahádur, G.C.S.I., of Nábha, the title of Rája-i-Rájagán as an hereditary distinction.

No. 1804-*I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * *

Munshi Aurangzeb Khán, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Ramzán Khán, Joint Tumandar of the Ustarána tribe on the frontier of the Dera Ismail Khán District in the Punjab.

* * * * *

Sardár Wali Muhammad Khán, Bakhshi of the forces of the Nábha State.

* * * * *

No. 1806-*I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rái Bahádur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * *

Lála Búta Mal, Sahgal, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Rái Maya Dás, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

* * * * *

No. 1807-*I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Sardár Ganda Singh, C.S.I., Bakhshi of the forces of the Patiála State, the title of Sardár Bahádur as a personal distinction.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREST

Simla, the 25th May 1894.

No. 564 *F.*—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 507-F., dated the 11th May 1894, replacing the services of Colonel J. C. Doveton, I.S.C., Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th April 1894:

Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator, 2nd grade, Berar, is promoted to the 1st grade.

Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Northern Forest Circle, Central Provinces, is confirmed in the 2nd grade.

} With effect from 10th April 1894.

* * * * *

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th May 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 507.—*2nd Punjab* (*Simla*) *Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) William Sinclair Smith Bisset, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., resigned.

RESIGNATION.

No. 515.—*2nd Punjab* (*Simla*) *Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Commandant, resigns his commission, with effect from the 14th April 1894.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd May 1894.

No. 217.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions in and to the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L., C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Chief Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary ...	7th April 1894.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Preston, S. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary ...	8th April 1894.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Preston, S. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	...	30th April 1894.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L., C.I.E., R. E.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	...	30th April 1894.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India"

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH MAY 1894.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th May 1894.

No. 223.—The following is published for general information :—

No 1693-G., dated 23rd May 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Conditions of promotion of Honorary Commissioned Officers to the Provincial Engineer Service of the Public Works Department.

READ—

Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 1664-G., dated 26th June 1893.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 331, Financial, dated 11th October 1893.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 4, Public Works, dated 11th January 1894.

RESOLUTION.—In the orders on question VI referred to in the Resolution cited in the preamble regarding promotions to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, it was stated that orders would issue hereafter regarding the promotion of Honorary Commissioned Officers to that service.

Under present rules such officers are on promotion to honorary rank in the army graded as Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department (*vide* Public Works Code, Vol. I, Chap. II, paragraph 58), but are counted against the Upper Subordinate Scale, and their pay is regulated by the rules applicable to military men (Public Works Code, Vol. I, Chap. I, paragraph 13, note 1, and Chap. V., paragraph 41).

The Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to order that Honorary Commissioned Officers holding the rank of Deputy Commissary, Assistant Commissary, and Deputy Assistant Commissary shall be eligible for promotion to the Provincial Engineer Establishment, but that on being so promoted at their option, they shall, like Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers below the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary, be required to resign their military rank under clause (3) of Article 388 of the Civil Service Regulations, and then be permitted to count their departmental service for a civil pension.

On being so promoted, they will be subject to the rules laid down in the Resolutions quoted in the margin, so far as they are applicable, and will draw the difference between the pay of the grade to which they are promoted and the staff pay and military allowances previously drawn by them as a personal allowance.

No. 2112-G., dated the 19th July 1892.
No. 1664-G., dated the 26th June 1893.

2. It should, however, be clearly pointed out to each officer who may accept promotion on these conditions that his non-departmental army service will not count for pension, and that he forfeits his right to a sterling pension under military rules, and also to a possible pension for his widow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted on the margin, for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Rájpútána, Central India, and Balúchistán.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow, and Assam.

Ordered also, that it be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce, Home, Revenue and Agricultural, and Military Departments for information.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 2, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st June 1894.

No. 987.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following words shall be inserted after the words "be delivered" in clause 1, rule 10, of the rules published under paragraph VI of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 865, dated 8th June 1882:—

"by the consignee or his agent, or, if the arms, ammunition, or military stores are in charge of any person travelling with them, by that person."

MEDICAL.

The 1st June 1894.

No 340.—Surgeon-Major J. Clarke, M.D., M.Ch., Civil Surgeon of Nadia, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College during the absence of Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry, or until further orders.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 30th May 1894.

No. 1329—24.—Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Queripel, Army Veterinary Department, Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Eastern Circle, Bengal, is appointed Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the 28th May 1894.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st June 1894.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 520.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 363 of 1894, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Surgeon-Colonel D. O'C. Raye, M.D., in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, will reckon from the 2nd April 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 533.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Stephen, M.B., with effect from the 19th May 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel J. Richardson, M. B., retired.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 2, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{2489}{31}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 29th May 1894.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following list of awards for India made at the Chicago Exhibition of 1893 :

LIST OF AWARDS FOR INDIA.

DEPARTMENT A.—AGRICULTURE.

Group 1.—Cereals, Grasses, and Forage Plants.

Thakore Sahib Sir Jaswatsinghji Limri—Sesamum seed, mustard seed, and castor seed.

Group 4.—Potatoes, Tubers, and other Root Crops.

Thakore Sahib Sir Jaswatsinghji Limri—Peanuts.

Group 8.—Tea, Coffee, Spices, Hops, and Aromatic and Vegetable Substances.

State of Mysore—Coffee.
Harry & Co., Calcutta—Spices and sauces.
Matelli Company, Dooars—Tea.
Jalpaigoorie Company, Dooars—Tea.
Kyel Estate, Darjeeling—Tea.
Good Hope Company, Dooars—Tea.
Gurjung-Jhora Company, Dooars—Tea.
Northern Bengal Company, Dooars—Tea.
Nedeem Company, Dooars—Tea.
Ellenbarrie Estate, Dooars—Tea.
Ting Ling Company, Darjeeling—Tea.
Scottpore Company, Cachar—Tea.
Teesta Valley Company, Darjeeling—Tea.
Soom Company, Darjeeling—Tea.
Singbulli and Murmah Company, Darjeeling—Tea.
Pandam Estate, Darjeeling—Tea.
Oak's Estate, Darjeeling—Tea.
Mim Company, Darjeeling—Tea.
Long View Company, Darjeeling—Tea.
Happy Valley Estate, Darjeeling—Tea.
Gyabarree Company, Darjeeling—Tea.
Darjeeling Company, Darjeeling—Tea.
Western Cachar Company, Cachar—Tea.
Selim Company, Terai—Tea.
Second Falodhi Company, Terai—Tea.
Belgachi Company, Terai—Tea.
Pathemara Estate, Cachar—Tea.
Amgoorie Estate, Assam—Tea.
Bibnath Company, Assam—Tea.
Shakomato Company, Assam—Tea.
Tarrapore Company, Cachar—Tea.
Solabari and Malijan Estate, Assam—Tea.
Pathecherra Estate, Cachar—Tea.
Alyne Estate, Cachar—Tea.
Bengal Company, Cachar—Tea.
Tezpore and Gogra Company, Assam—Tea.
Tambulbaree Estate, Assam—Tea.
East India Company, Cachar—Tea.
Puttareah Company, Cachar—Tea.
Borelli Company, Assam—Tea.
Hathibarrie Estate, Assam—Tea.
North-Western Cachar Company, Cachar—Tea.
Larsingah Estate, Cachar—Tea.
Bicrampore Estate, Cachar—Tea.
Dooloogram Estate, Cachar—Tea.
Indian Company, Cachar—Tea.
Ohat Estate, Assam—Tea.
Moabund Company, Assam—Tea.
Scottish Assam Company, Assam—Tea.
Medhla Estate, Assam—Tea.
Greenwood Company, Assam—Tea.
North Sylhet Company, Sylhet—Tea.
South Sylhet Company, Sylhet—Tea.
Kousaine Company, Kumaon—Tea.
Kewacheira Estate, Sylhet—Tea.
Lydiacherre Estate—Tea.

Group 9.—Animal and Vegetable Fibres.

Thakore Sahib Sir Jaswatsinghji Limri—Cotton.

Inspector-General of Forests, Calcutta—Collective exhibit of textile fibres of India.

Group 12.—*Malt Liquors.*

Murree Brewery Company, Rawalpindi—Bottled stout.

Group 17.—*Miscellaneous Animal Products—Fertilizers and Fertilizing Compounds.*

Comp. Pastoril Industrial Sul. Company, Peletar—Calcined bones.

Group 18.—*Fats, Oils, Soaps, Candles, &c.*

Inspector-General of Forests, Calcutta—Collection of oil seeds.

Conservator of Forests, Dehra Dun—Collection of oils.

Group 19.—*Forestry, Forest Products.*

Indian Government, Simla—Forest maps; wood-carving of ornamental wood of Burma; padouk timber from Andaman Islands.

Conservator of Forests, Simla—Assam resins and oils; minor forest products of North-Western Provinces of India; Assam timbers and teak and satin woods: Bombay—Bombay timbers; oils and resins, raw and manufactured: Madras—Timbers and sandalwood; dye and tanning woods; oil-yielding plants and resins.

Inspector-General of Forests, Simla—Wood-carving on ornamental woods.

Bombay Burma Trading Company, London—Timbers and planks of teak wood.

DEPARTMENT E.—MINES AND MINING.

Group 46—*Graphite and its Products; Clays and other Fictile Materials and their Direct Products; Asbestos, &c.*

Nathu Ram, Agra—Marble mosaics.

Khurj Beharilal, Agra—Marble mosaics.

Moolchund Kasiram, Surat—Carved sandalwood; mosaics.

DEPARTMENT G.—TRANSPORTATION.

Group 85.—*Vessels, Boats—Marine, Lake and River Transportation.*

S. J. Tellery & Co., Calcutta—Models of various water crafts.

DEPARTMENT H.—MANUFACTURES.

Group 87.—*Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products—Druggists' Supplies.*

Dr. D. N. Banerjee, Calcutta—Preparations from Indian indigenous herbs.

Group 90.—*Furniture of Interiors, Upholstery, and Artistic Decoration.*

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Ivory, ebony, and white metal inlaid in sandalwood table, cabinet, and writing desk.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co, Madras—Carved teakwood furniture.

Lockwood de Forest, Ahmedabad—Carved teakwood furniture and teakwood interior.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Furniture.

Group 91.—*Ceramics and Mosaics.*

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Terra-cotta figures.

Group 93.—*Art Metal Works—Enamels, &c.*

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Brass engraved and enamelled work; silver inlaid with copper and brass from Tanjore; Cashmere and Benares copper and brass, hand chased.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Silver inlaid in steel; silver inlaid in copper; Jeypore brass, hand carved; Benares brass, hand carved; Cashmere enamelled work; Cashmere carved copper.

Sultan Mahomed, Cashmere—Enamel on silver.

Abdullah Khan, Cashmere—Enamel on copper; copper repoussé engraved.

Mahomed Bux, Cashmere—Enamel on copper; copper repoussé engraved.

Bawal Mistry, Jeypore—Brass repoussé.

Durga Kishur, Poona—Brass repoussé.

Cheta Ram Lakwichuna, Poona—Brass repoussé.

Gopichund, Jeypore—Brass repoussé engraved.

Gulabchund, Jeypore—Brass repoussé engraved.

Burgu Kighun, Benares—Brass repoussé engraved.

Bisseswar Prashad and Sactal Prashad, Benares—Brass repoussé engraved.

Group 96.—*Carvings in Various Materials.*

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Tortoise shell and buffalo; boxes set in ivory; Bombay blackwood carving; teakwood; sandalwood; carved furniture of all descriptions; screens, tables and desks; ivory carvings; bulls' horn ornaments; card trays.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Carved ivory sticks; teakwood screen; rosewood table inlaid with pearls; sandalwood boxes inlaid with ivory.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore—Carved sandalwood.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Wood-carving.

Framjee Jewanjee, Surat—Carved sandalwood.

Moolchund Kasiram, Surat—Carved sandalwood.

Vencata Swami, Vizagapatam—Sandalwood, ivory, and horn decorated ware.

Kundum Dutt, Vizagapatam—Sandalwood, ivory, and horn decorated ware.

Abdullah, Nagina—Carved ebony wood.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Sundry wood-carving.

H. H. Chuckoo Bhud, Baroda, Ahmedabad—Wood-carving.

Group 97.—Gold and Silver Ware, Plate, &c.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Madras and Cutch silverware, hand-chased.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Chased silverware; vessels of all descriptions.

H. H. the Rao of Cutch—Silver articles.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Silver articles.

Varna & Co., Lucknow—Silver articles.

Raojee Mull, Lucknow—Silver articles.

Oomerjee Mowjee, Poona—Silver articles.

Shoer, Narain & Co., Cashmere—Silver articles.

Telb Novandas Naraindass, Bombay—Silver articles.

Sultan Mahomed, Cashmere.

Khasiram, Pandiaq & Co., Tanjore—Incrusted metal ware; enamel on brass.

Sroom Pethar, Tanjore—Incrusted metal ware.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Hyderabad—Incrusted metal on silver and steel.

Azizuddin, Moradabad—Enamel on brass.

Sohon Lall & Co., Moradabad—Enamel on brass.

Chiranjee Lal Kannah & Co.—Enamel on brass.

H. H. the Mahárája Gaekwar of Baroda—Ivory carvings and ornaments for the person.

Group 100.—Silk and Silk Fabrics.

Gungaram Kallanchund, Surat—Brocades (kinkobs); manufactured silk.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad—Brocades (kinkobs); manufactured silk.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Manufactured silk.

State of Mysore, Mysore—Silk.

Group 102.—Yarns and Woven Goods of Cotton, Linen, and other Vegetable Fibres.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Curtains.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Hand-painted curtains.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Cotton rugs.

Rahim Khan, Etawah—Cotton rugs.

Orphanage, Fatehgarh—Cotton rugs.

Gannu Mull, Farukhabad—Cotton prints.

Chelaram Gayanchand, Madras—Cotton prints.

Choti Lall, Delhi—Cotton prints.

Shumboonath Rugnathdass, Amritsar—Cotton prints.

Morarilall and Pearylall, Meerut—Cotton prints.

Group 103.—Woven and Felted Goods of Wool and Mixtures of Wool.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Carpets and rugs.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi,—Woollen pile carpets.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Hyderabad—Woollen pile carpets.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Mysore—Woollen pile carpets; woollen stuffs, plain.

Shumboonath Rugnathdass, Amritsar—Woollen pile carpets; woollen stuffs, plain.

Beniprasad, Mirzapore—Woollen pile carpets.

Harvey and Allen Mitchell, Cashmere—Woollen pile carpets.

Kirparam Kumumal, Lahore—Woollen stuffs, plain.

Group 104.—Clothing and Costumes.

Indian Women's Work—Scarf; Assamese dress; handkerchief; Parsee boy's dress, purple satin; Muhammadan dress, green satin; Muhammadan dress, muslin; bodice; bhounks.

Group 106.—Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, Fans, &c.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Hand-painted wood fans.

F. P. Bhumgara & Co., Madras—Madras embroidery on plush, stain, and cloth.

Kirparam Kumumal, Lahore—Embroidered woollen stuffs.

Shumboonath Rugnathdass, Amritsar—Embroidered woollen stuffs; embroidery on cotton stuffs.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad—Embroidered woollen stuffs.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Cashmere shawls; embroidery on cotton stuffs; embroideries.

H. H. the Mahárája of Jodhpore—Embroidery on cotton stuffs.

H. H. the Mahárája of Kapurthala—Emboridery on cotton stuffs.

Daday Khan, Meares—Silk embroideries.

Nagervil Mission, Nagervill—Silver and gold lace.

Canochi Lall & Son, Agra—Silver and gold embroidery.

Indian Women's Work—Yellow silk embroidered square; Indian silk embroidered specimens; Benares silver embroidered scarf.

Group 120.—Plumbing and Sanitary Materials.

H. H. the Mahárája of Mysore—Wood inlaid with ivory.

Mayadas, Moshcarpur—Wood inlaid with ivory.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiála—Wood inlaid with ivory.

S. J. Tellery & Co., Delhi—Wood inlaid with brass.

Group 121.—Miscellaneous Articles of Manufacture not heretofore classed.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay—Brass wire inlaid in rosewood.

Dass & Co., Calcutta—Brass lock.

Indian Women's Work, Nampur—Infant's quilt.

DEPARTMENT L.—LIBERAL ARTS.

Group 151.—Instruments of precision, Experiment, Research, and Photography. Photographs.

Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta, India—Photographs, carbon enlargements.

Group 152.—Civil Engineering—Public Works, Constructive Architecture.

Lala Deen Dyal, Secundrabad—Photographs of carving and architecture.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Architecture and decoration.

Group 155.—Institutions and Organizations for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge.

Ravi Varmah, Trivandrum, Travancore—Paintings in oil.

Group 157.—Religious Organizations and Systems—Statistics and Publications.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Figures and carved representations of Hindu Deities.

DEPARTMENT M.—ETHNOLOGY.

H. C. Thompson—Budhistic sculptures from India.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda—Portfolio of architectural details; ethnological objects from Baroda.

Pranjewundas Lalubhai and Harkisundas & Co.—Embroideries executed by Goldsmith Caste of India.

Lála Deen Dayal (Secundrabad, Deccan)—Photographs of archæological remains (India).

Chakubhai Bhuderdas—Carving on wood.

Lála Sunde Lál—Indian manuscripts.

P. Vencatachellum—Alimentary products (native).

Hormusji Muncherji—Indian condiments.

Framjee Nowroji—Alimentary products used by the people of India.

Damoder Ratansey—Alimentary products (native).

Sormath Bhuderdas—Carving in wood and ivory.

Thakore Saheb of Limri—Alimentary products (native).

Bodraj & Co.—Hog spears.

S. J. Tellery & Co.—Antique Indian coins

ORDER.—Ordered, that the list be published in the Supplement to the *Government of India Gazette* for information.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 9, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 7th June 1894.

No. 1424—102.—The services of Veterinary-Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan, Professor, Veterinary College, Lahore, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 25th May 1894.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 2918-A, dated Simla, the 8th June 1894.

From—STEPHEN JACOB, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1223-D., dated the 27th March 1894, on the subject of the payment of interest on Government Promissory Notes which have been enfaced for such payment in England, but on which the last Indian endorsement has not been certified.

2. In the Notification in this Department, No. 61, dated the 12th November 1858, laying down the rules for the enfacement of rupee paper for the payment of interest in London, it was provided that notes should be so enfaced only at Calcutta, and that notes bearing any endorsement must be renewed in the name of the then holder before being enfaced. It was also expressly stipulated that "any endorsement made in India of an enfaced note will not be recognised in England."

3. By a later Notification, No. 79, dated the 15th September 1859, the provision as to the renewal of notes before enfacement was modified; and it was provided that holders of notes transferred for payment of interest to Bombay or Madras might "have such notes enfaced and registered by the Accountant-General, Bombay (or Madras, as the case may be), on the condition that a certificate be affixed on the back of such notes by the Accountant-General of the Presidency concerned that all existing endorsements have been examined by him and are valid and correct, and that the note itself is genuine and outstanding; and on the understanding that no endorsement made subsequently to the date of the Accountant-General's certificate will be recognised in England."

4. This later order did not expressly refer to Calcutta, but since its issue the recognised practice in Calcutta, as in Madras and Bombay, has been for the Public Debt Office to certify to the genuineness of the notes and of the endorsements, if any, upon them at the time of enfacement for payment of interest in London, renewal being effected only when desired by the holder or when necessary for any special reason.

5. It now appears from a letter, dated the 16th January 1894, from the Chief Accountant, Bank of England, to your address, that a very large number of the notes lodged at the Bank do not bear the prescribed certificate as to the correctness of the endorsement; and that as the Bank considered that the refusal to recognise uncertified endorsements might occasion trouble, it has hitherto admitted the notes on such evidence as could be procured in England of the genuineness of the endorsement. The Bank has, however, now raised the question whether its present practice is correct or whether it would be justified, and would be carrying out the wishes of the Government of India, in refusing to pay interest on notes on which the last Indian endorsement has not been duly certified.

6. I am to point out that the practice followed by the Bank of England as stated in the Chief Accountant's letter is not only irregular and not in accordance with the prescribed rules, but is also open to objection, since it is desirable that the genuineness of endorsements made in India should be decided in this country; the practice now brought to notice must in some cases operate with unfairness, as the proof required by the Bank might be easily obtainable in some cases, while in others it would not be possible to furnish it without a reference to India. The Government of India have accordingly decided that the practice should cease, and that in accordance with the authorised procedure notes on which the last Indian endorsement has not been certified should not be recognised in England.

7. The Government of India recognise the fact that the sudden cessation of the existing practice, however irregularly it has been allowed to grow up, might cause some inconvenience, and have accordingly decided that notice should be given in the form of the prescribed certificate of endorsement that endorsements made in India after the date of the certificate will not be recognised in England. The two following forms of notice are now prescribed by the Government of India for this purpose; and I am to request that in future one or other of the forms may be stamped on all Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in England, Form A being used for notes bearing endorsements and Form B for clean notes:

A.

*Certified that the above endorsement ha been examined, valid and correct, and that the note is genuine and outstanding. Any endorsement made in India subsequent to the date of this certificate will not be recognised by the Bank of England (*vide *Government of India Notifications No. 61, dated the 12th November* 1858, *and No.* 79, *dated the 15th September* 1859*).*

Superintendent.

Dated 189 .

B.

*Certified that this note is genuine and outstanding. Any endorsement made in India will not be recognised by the Bank of England (*vide *Government of India Notifications No. 61, dated the 12th November* 1858, *and No.* 79, *dated the 15th September* 1859*).*

8. I am to add that the attention of the Bank of England will be invited to the rules on the subject as laid down in 1858 and 1859, and the Bank will be requested to give notice of the above orders in such manner as may appear most suitable on the occasion of the next payment of interest on any loan ; and thereafter to refuse payment of interest upon, and to return under objection, all notes in which the rule as to endorsements in India is infringed, unless the endorsements have been previously recognised under the practice described in paragraph 5.

Ordered, that the letter be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 7th June 1894.

No. 2897-*S. R.*—Under Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the power to reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties with which (*a*) any instruments, or (*b*) any particular class of instruments, or (*c*) any of the instruments belonging to such class, or (*d*) any instruments when executed by or in favour of any particular class of persons, or by or in favour of any members of such class, are chargeable, the Governor General in Council has been pleased—

(1) to direct that the duties chargeable on the instruments specified in the first column of the first schedule to this notification shall be reduced to the amounts respectively indicated in the second column of that schedule, and

(2) to remit the duties chargeable on the instruments specified in the second schedule to this notification.

II.—All previous notifications under Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, are hereby cancelled, but not so as to effect their past operation.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Instruments on which Stamp-duty is reduced.

1		2
Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-duty.
1. *Agreement* executed for service or for performance of work in a coffee-plantation in the Madras Presidency, Coorg or Mysore, when the advance given under the agreement does not exceed twenty rupees.		One anna.
2. *Charter-party* containing a clause as to the payment of compensation in case of breach of the contract evidenced thereby.		One rupee.
3. *Instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the re-payment of a loan* made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage.	(*a*) When the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the Instrument.	Half the duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 11 (*b*), on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured.
	(*b*) When the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the Instrument.	The same duty as that chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 11 (*b*) on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured.
4. *Instrument of gift* of shares in a Company or Association		The same duty as that chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 60 (*a*), on a transfer of shares for a consideration equal to their value, as set forth in the instrument of gift.
5. *Instrument of partition* of land held on settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment to the Government.		Not to exceed the amount chargeable on a valuation of the land at five times the annual revenue.
6. *Power-of-attorney* of the kind specified in the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 50 (*b*), when required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882.		Eight annas.
7. *Proxy* executed by a female, empowering any person to vote— (*a*) at any one election of members of a Local Board held under the provisions of the Bombay Local Boards Act (Bombay Act I of 1884), or (*b*) at any one election of Municipal Commissioners held under the provision of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act (Bombay Act II of 1884).		One anna.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Instruments exempted from Stamp-duty.

1. *Agreements*—

(*a*) of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 43;

(*b*) such written agreements with respect to enhancement of rent of ex-proprietary or occupancy tenants as are referred to in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, XII of 1881, section 12, clause (*a*);

(*c*) executed under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, section 35, sub-section (1);

(*d*) made under Act II of 1886 (*an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture*), section 9, sub-section (2);

(*e*) respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land-revenue therefore executed under the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879) or any rules made under that Act;

(*f*) or declarations by which a tender made to an Executive Commissariat Officer is accepted as a contract when the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Loan Notes or in cash;

(*g*) agreement papers passed by Commissariat contractors when their security deposits are transferred to a Savings Bank;

(*h*) made with Railway Companies or Administrations for the conveyance of goods;

(*i*) made with Railway Companies or Administrations, which purport to limit the responsibility of those Companies or Administrations as declared by the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, section 72, sub-section (1), and are in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (2) of that section;

(*j*) or indemnity bonds given to Railway authorities by consignees (when the railway receipt is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazár baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles:

(*k*) and security bonds required to be executed, under the rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service, by students and their sureties previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dún.

Articles of Association—

See clause 11 infra.

2. *Bills of Exchange*—

drawn in Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazárs, or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there when the same are negotiated in British India.

3. *Bills of Lading*—

executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India.

4. *Bonds*—

Security-bonds—

(*a*) taken, under the authority of the Government, from medical students of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, and Hospital Assistant classes, and their sureties;

(*b*) executed under No. 3-A of the rules made by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Bombay Irrigation Act (Bombay Act VII of 1879), section 70.

See also clause 1 (j) and (k) supra.

5. *Cheques*—

drawn in Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazárs, or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there when the same are negotiated in British India.

6. *Copies or Extracts*—

(*a*) copies of instruments which the Village Registrar has to deliver to the parties under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 58;

(*b*) copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, or Diocesan Registrars, and granted to—

(1) soldiers, sailors, or non-commissioned or petty officers, or

(2) persons in needy circumstances, in whose favour Chaplains may exercise the discretionary power vested in them by Rule IV of Division III of the rules published under Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June 1885, in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th idem, Part I, page 346:

[*N.B.*—This exemption is in respect of any stamp-duty with which the copies or extracts might otherwise be chargeable.]

(*c*) copies of entries—

(*i*) in the certified copies of registers given under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, section 8;

(*ii*) in register books granted by any Registrar of Births and Deaths under the said Act, section 25, or

(*iii*) in registers and records given under the said Act, section 35,

when applied for by a soldier, sailor, non-commissioned officer or petty officer;

(*d*) copies or extracts certified by patwárís to be true copies of, or true extracts from, records or papers which they are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, XVIII of 1881, section 146, when the copy or extract is furnished by a patwári to a malguzár or tenant of or in the village with which the copy or extract is concerned.

7. *Debentures*—

(*a*) debenture bonds issued by a Joint Stock Company under the terms of a mortgage-deed making over in whole or in part the property of the Company to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders, and interest coupons attached to the said debentures;

(*b*) the debenture bonds of the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maháraja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor when the said bonds are negotiated in British India;

(*c*) the debentures specified by date, number, and value in the appendix hereto:

[*N.B.*—This exemption is in respect of any stamp-duty with which the debentures might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, sub-division, or consolidation.]

8. *Instruments*—

(*a*) executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of loans made or to be made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, or under Rule 147 of the rules framed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, II of 1876;

(*b*) in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, Executive Commissariat Officers by contractors;

(*c*) in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, or the Public Works Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts;

(*d*) executed by officers of the Government or their sureties to secure the due accounting for property received by those officers by virtue of their office;

(*e*) whereby proprietors and others in the Central Provinces engage with the Government for the maintenance and remuneration of patwáris;

(*f*) conveyances by endorsement of rights secured by instruments known as "Sattas" (this clause applies only to the Central Provinces);

(*g*) pattas granted by an officer of the Government or by any assignee of Government revenue in the Madras Presidency to holders of land under raiyatwar settlements;

(*h*) sanads of jágírs and other documents conveying lands granted to individuals by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration;

(*i*) of exchange executed by private persons when land is given by them for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to them by the Government;

[*N. B.*—This exemption is in respect of the stamp-duty which would otherwise be payable by private persons under section 29, clause (*f*), of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879.]

(*j*) contracts executed in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, for service in Assam under the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department or under District Committees constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, III of 1879;

(*k*) deed of dower executed on the occasion of a marriage between Muhammadans;

(*l*) evidencing an ordinary pawn transaction, where money is borrowed on the pledge of moveable property, and the sum borrowed does not exceed twenty rupees.

9. *Leases and Counterparts*—

(*a*) leases granted by the Government under rules made under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, section 31, or purporting to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola Taluka of the District of Ahmednagar in the Presidency of Bombay, namely:—

Ambit,
Ghatghar,
Kumshet,
Loháli Kotul,
Pachnai,
Pánjré,
Sámrád,
Shinganvádi,
Uddavné;

(*b*) leases granted under rule 31 of the rules published by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879);

(*c*) leases of fisheries granted under the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, III of 1889, section 32;

(*d*) leases or counterparts thereof executed at the time of settlements made directly by the Government with existing occupants of land, whether zamíndárs or tenants, and whether self-cultivating or not: provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

10. *Letters*—

(*a*) letter which a person depositing money in a District Savings Bank or Post Office Savings Bank as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office, or for the fulfilment of a contract, or for any other purpose, is required by the rules of the Savings Banks to address to the Secretary to the District Savings Bank or the Post Master in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accuring due thereon:

"Local authority" in this clause means a Municipal Committee, District Board, body of port Commissioners, or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a Municipal or local fund;

(b) letter of authority or power-of-attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of such other joint holders, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

11. *Memorandum and Articles of Association*—

of any Association registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882 section 26.

13. *Policy of Insurance*—

Policies of life insurance and contracts for monthly allowances granted by the Director-General of the Post Office of India in accordance with the rules for Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowances issued under the authority of the Government of India.

13. *Powers-of-Attorney*—

(a) furnished to relatives. servants, or dependants under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 68;

(b) executed in favour of lambardárs or khatedárs by opium cultivators who do not attend personally to receive advances or to enter into contracts for the cultivation of opium.

See also clause 10 *supra.*

14. *Receipts*—

(a) given by Mounted Police Constables on account of their pay and allowances;

(b) given by the addressee for deposits exceeding twenty rupees made for the payment of replies to telegraphic messages;

(c) endorsed by the payee on Postal Money Orders:

[*N. B.*—This exemption is in respect of any stamp-duty with which the receipts might otherwise be chargeable.]

(d) given by Railway Companies or Administrations for fares for conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, and to such Companies or Administrations for refunds of overcharges made in respect of such fares;

(e) given for payment of interest on Government Promissory Notes;

(f) given by, or on behalf of, depositors in Post Office, District, Presidency, or State Railway Savings Banks or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for sums of money withdrawn from any of those Banks:

[*N. B.*—This exemption applies in all cases in which the receipts would otherwise be liable to stamp-duty.]

(g) given by opium cultivators or their representatives and by lambardárs and khatedárs in the Behár and Benáres Agencies for money paid to them by the Government as advances for the cultivation of opium.

15. *Share Warrants*—

issued by a Company in pursuance of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, section 30:

This exemption is in respect of the duty specified in the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, section 35, and will only take effect upon payment, as composition for that duty, to the collector of Stamp Revenue, of—

(a) three-quarters per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the Company, or

(b) if any Company, which has paid the said duty or composition in full, subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital, three-quarters per centum of the additional capital so issued.

APPENDIX.

Debentures referred to in clause 7 (c) of the Second Schedule supra.

1	2	3	4	5
By whom issued.	Date of Debenture	Number of Debenture	Value of each Debenture.	Amount.
			Rs.	Rs.
* *	* *	* *	*	*
Municipality of Simla ...	November 10, 1884	$\frac{1}{1}$ to $\frac{561}{31}$	100	56,100
	November 24, 1884	$\frac{562}{32}$ to $\frac{661}{32}$		10,000
	December 4, 1884	$\frac{662}{33}$ to $\frac{701}{33}$		4,000
	December 15, 1884	$\frac{702}{34}$ to $\frac{721}{34}$		2,000
	December 20, 1884	$\frac{722}{35}$ to $\frac{751}{35}$		3,000
	January 2, 1885 ...	$\frac{752}{36}$ to $\frac{821}{37}$		7,000
	January 17, 1885...	$\frac{822}{38}$ to $\frac{891}{39}$		7,000
	January 24, 1885...	$\frac{892}{40}$ to $\frac{961}{40}$		7,000
	January 30, 1885...	$\frac{962}{41}$ to $\frac{971}{41}$		1,000
	February 17, 1885	$\frac{972}{41}$ to $\frac{1001}{42}$		3,000
	February 20, 1885	$\frac{1002}{43}$ to $\frac{1011}{43}$		1,000
	March 13, 1885 ...	$\frac{1012}{44}$ to $\frac{1041}{44}$		3,000
* *	* *	* *	*	*

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

General Matters.

The 8th June 1894.

No. 2941-*S. R.*—Whereas it has been found necessary for the prevention of the fraudulent employment of previously used stamps to provide that postage stamps defaced before posting by the impression of rubber or other stamps shall not be recognised by the Post Office in payment of postage,

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to frame the following rule under section 63 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, and to direct that it shall be substituted for the rule published in Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3552, dated the 16th October 1885, with effect from the 1st day of November 1894:

"XLIX. The postage of a letter, newspaper, or other article shall not be deemed to be prepaid by means of a proper stamp—

(*a*) if the stamp is a stamp which has not been provided for use as a postage stamp under section 36 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866; or

(*b*) If the stamp has been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect; or

(*c*) if the stamp has upon it any word, letter, figure, or design printed or impressed upon it, otherwise than by the authority of Government, before posting; or

(*d*) if the stamp has been cut or otherwise separated from an embossed envelope or from a post-card; or

(*e*) if the stamp is on an embossed envelope and that envelope is used as a wrapper for a newspaper, or is wholly or partly cut open;

Provided that nothing in this rule is intended to prevent the perforation of postage stamps with initials traced in minute holes."

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 9, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVISED RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND ATTACHED OFFICES.

No. $\frac{\text{2-Exams.}}{188-199}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Examinations),—under date Simla, the 5th June 1894.

Read the undermentioned papers on the subject of the rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and certain attached offices :

Home Department Resolution	No.	$\frac{31}{1161-1166}$,	dated the 21st July 1880.
Ditto ditto	No.	$\frac{31}{1298-1308}$,	dated the 31st August 1882.
Ditto ditto	No.	$\frac{25}{958-963}$,	dated the 19th July 1883.
Ditto ditto	No.	$\frac{31}{1335-1345}$,	dated the 23rd August 1884.
Ditto ditto	No.	$\frac{3}{101-107}$,	dated the 16th January 1885.
Ditto Notification	No.	1817,	dated the 3rd July 1888.

RESOLUTION.

The Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices has for some years past been divided into an Upper and a Lower Division,—the former comprising appointments the pay of which is Rs. 200 and upwards, and the latter those of which the pay is below that sum. The last published rules relative to the filling of the appointments are contained in the Notification No. 1817, dated 3rd July 1888, as revised up to date. The rules lay down that the head of the office concerned shall have an absolute power of selection for the posts of Registrars, Superintendents, Personal Assistants, and generally for appointments in which control or supervision of other clerks is vested. Subject to this proviso, the method of filling up appointments is partly by open competition and partly by selection. One-half of the appointments in the Upper Division and two-thirds of the appointments in the Lower Division are recruited by open competition. To every third vacancy in the Lower Division and to every alternate vacancy in the Upper Division the head of the department or office may appoint any person possessed of certain qualifications.

2. The system of open competition for the recruitment of both the Upper and Lower Divisions of clerkships was introduced by the Resolution of this Department of the 31st August 1882, and has been found to work very satisfactorily as regards the Lower Division. As a means of supplying vacancies in the Upper Division, however, it has been unsuccessful. Two non-official candidates would by the competition of 1884 have obtained clerkships in the Upper Division, but both of them preferred to take up employment elsewhere. Since 1884 only one non-official candidate has been successful in competing for an Upper Division clerkship. This clerk proved unequal to the duties of the post, and has left his appointment. Such outside candidates do not possess the office experience necessary for the proper performance of the duties attached to the clerkships in the Upper Division, and consequently require to undergo a lengthened period of training before they become really efficient. The candidates who have hitherto presented themselves for vacancies in the Upper Division have differed in no respect as regards social standing, education, and University qualifications from those competing for the Lower Division, and experience has proved that vacancies in the latter division possess sufficient attraction to ensure the selection for them of men who, after going through a training in the inferior appointments, are well qualified to fill posts in the Upper Division.

3. The Governor-General in Council considers that, having regard to the class of clerks now recruited for the Lower Division, it is unnecessary to reserve for appointment by open competition any fixed proportion of Upper Division clerkships. It has been established that the head of an office can from the intimate knowledge of the capacity of the men working in it, which he necessarily acquires in the course of daily experience, fill up such vacancies when they occur (which is but rarely) without difficulty from among clerks in the Lower Division. When a clerk has proved his capacity by his daily work, it is evidently unnecessary to resort to a competitive examination in order to establish his competency. Such an examination is useful only in the case of untried men of whom nothing is as yet known. The ordinary rule, therefore, will be that posts in the Upper Division will be filled by selection from posts in the Lower Division.

4. In the very rare cases where no clerk in the Lower Division of an office is considered qualified to fill a post in the Upper Division of that office, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the principle of competition must be maintained, and the post thrown open to outsiders. It is not, however, necessary to lay down beforehand rules for the competitive examination to be held in such cases, as the post to be filled will often demand special qualifications. Rules will be framed and published as may be required on each occasion.

5. The Rules published with the Notification of this Department, No. 1817, dated the 3rd July 1888, have been revised in accordance with this Resolution, and are now republished.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, with a copy of the rules as revised, be forwarded for information and guidance to the Departments of the Government of India (except the Foreign Department) and to the heads of offices under the Home Department marginally noted; that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab for information; that a copy be also forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, and that the Resolution and the rules be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

[True Extract]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Rules for the Regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices.

1. The Secretariat Clerical Service shall be separated into an Upper and a Lower Division,—the former comprising all appointments the pay (or in the case of appointments carrying progressive pay, the minimum pay) of which is Rs. 200 and upwards; the latter all appointments (other than those of copyists, to whom these rules do not apply) the pay of which is below that sum. No clerk will be entitled to promotion from the Lower to the Upper Division as a matter of course or otherwise than in accordance with these rules.

2. The head of the office concerned shall have an absolute power of selection in the case of appointments of Registrars of Offices, Superintendents of Branches, Head Assistants, Personal Assistants, or appointments involving the control or supervision over divisions of an office. The remaining appointments in the Upper Division will usually be filled by the head of the office concerned by selection from among the clerks in the Lower Division. If, however, no clerk in the Lower Division of an office is considered fit for promotion to the Upper Division, a vacancy in the latter division shall be filled by competition open to the public.

3. The mode of recruiting two-thirds of all the appointments in the Lower Division shall be by open competition.* The rest of the appointments in this division may be filled in accordance with Rules 14 and 15.

4. Special regulations respecting the examinations for appointments in the Upper Division, which it may be necessary to hold under Rule 2, will be framed and notified on each occasion before such an examination is held.

5. An examination of candidates for the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service will be held at Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore, and at such other places as may hereafter be appointed, in January of each year. The examination at Allahabad will be confined to persons domiciled† in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India; and that at Lahore to persons domiciled in the Punjab and Baluchistan. Candidates who desire to compete for vacancies offered for competition at Allahabad and Lahore must prove, to the satisfaction of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, that they are domiciled in one of the provinces enumerated above, permanent residence in which would entitle them to appear at either of the centres. Natives of Bengal, who are temporary residents of, and not domiciled in, any of those provinces, will be permitted to present themselves at the examinations at Allahabad and Lahore, but they will be treated as competing for the vacancies offered at Calcutta, and not for those offered at Allahabad and Lahore.

6. The arrangements for the examination prescribed in the last preceding rule will be made by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, who will be assisted by paid Examiners, and act in communication with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Before the examination commences, a distinguishing number will be given by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners to each candidate, with which the candidate will mark each of his papers of answers.

7. The nature of the examination for the Lower Division will be as follows:

(1) Dictation and Handwriting.

This will be a preliminary test. The examination in these subjects will not be competitive, but marks will be assigned for the purpose of testing proficiency. The papers of candidates will be examined as soon as possible after this examination; and the examiners will require any candidate who fails to obtain two-thirds marks in each subject to withdraw from the further examination.

	Marks.
(2) English Composition (Essay-writing and Drafting)	100
(3) Précis-writing	100
(4) Geography	50
(5) History (English and Indian)	50
(6) Arithmetic; Euclid, 1st Book; Algebra up to Simple Equations	50

No candidate will be credited with marks in either subject (2) or subject (3) unless he obtains at least one-fourth of the marks in the subject; nor will he be credited with marks in subject (4), subject (5), or subject (6) unless he obtains one-fifth of the marks in the subject. Any candidate obtaining less than one-fourth marks in either subject (2) or subject (3) shall be disqualified. Candidates will not be eligible for the Lower Divison of the Financial Department or for the Office of the Accountant-General,[1] Military Department (if, with reference to Rule 20 below, the Department or Office adopts these rules), and of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, unless they obtain at least one-third of the full number of marks in Arithmetic.

[1] Home Depa tment Resolution No. 30/2970-1284, dated the 13th November 1888.

8. Every candidate for an appointment in the Lower Division must send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the date of issue of the Notification announcing the number of vacancies to be competed for, to which reference is made in Rule 10 of the rules, and the 15th December (inclusive).

Home Department Notification No. 156, dated the 28th January 1892

* The Head of a Department has discretion to fill any vacancy which is not expected to last more than three months in the manner which he considers to be most suitable (Home Department Resolution No. 19/1316-1130, dated the 21st June 1889).

† The term "domiciled" should be understood in its ordinary legal sense (*vide* the Indian Succession Act, 1865, Part II), and no person can be considered to be domiciled in any of the provinces enumerated unless he has fixed the habitation of himself and his family in that province, not for a mere special or temporary purpose, but with the intention of making it his permanent home (Home Department Resolution No. 14 Public/93-90, dated the 14th May 1891).

9. The application under the last rule should be in the form given on the margin, and be accompanied by a treasury receipt for the sum of Rs. 10. This sum he is required to pay into the treasury nearest his place of residence by way of examination fee. With the application must also be forwarded—

[FORM.]

To—The Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination of candidates for appointments in the Lower Division of Government Clerkships. If successful, I should elect to serve in the Office of the

A treasury receipt for the fee of Rs. 10 is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(1) Evidence (except in the cases provided for by Rule 11) that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than eighteen and not more than twenty-four years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school, when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable house-holder to whom he is well-known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government Office,—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

10. The number of candidates to be selected by the Examiners for the Lower Division will be notified in the *Gazette of India* by the Home Department on or before the 31st October. This number will be determined in communication with the heads of the offices concerned, with reference to the number of vacancies existing or estimated as likely to occur within the course of the following year (and which it is not intended to fill under the provisions of Rules 14, 15, and 16). *plus* a margin of 10 per cent. for casualties. One-half the number of vacancies offered will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of duly qualified candidates to fill these appointments appear from those territories.

11. Persons who have at any time held a permanent appointment in any of the offices referred to in these rules, but who may have lost such appointment owing to its abolition or on reduction of establishment, may present themselves for the examination for the Lower Division under these rules, provided they are under forty years of age.

12. As soon as practicable after the open competitive examination for the Lower Division, the Board of Examiners will report the result to the Home Department. The report will take the form of a list giving the names of selected candidates and the dates of their births, the distinguishing numbers of unsuccessful candidates, and the exact number of marks obtained by each candidate, whether successful or unsuccessful, in each subject of examination. The Home Department will then circulate a list of selected candidates to the heads of the offices concerned. Candidates will be given their choice of departments as far as possible, and the Home Department will intimate such choice, if made, to the head of each office. The head of each Department will, however, be at liberty to offer a vacant appointment which may occur in his Department to any selected candidate remaining on the list. This offer should be made through the Home Department, which will keep each Department of the Government of India informed as the names of selected candidates are removed from the list. No candidates selected in a later year shall be offered an appointment until the offer has been made to, and refused by, selected candidates of an earlier year remaining on the list.

13. When an outside candidate for the Lower Division attains the age of twenty-five years, or when two years have expired from the date of the entry of his name on the list, or when any candidate has refused the offer of an appointment in the Department which he has elected to serve, or has twice refused the offer of an appointment in any other Department or Departments, his name shall immediately be removed from the list.

14. Every third vacancy in the Lower Division may be filled by the head of the Depratment without reference to the preceding rules.

15. Appointments made under the last preceding rule shall, if the person appointed is not in Government service, be made subject to the conditions that the person appointed—

(a) is at the time of appointment not less than eighteen and not more than twenty-five years of age;

(b) can give satisfactory evidence that he possesses a minimum educational qualification equivalent to the Entrance Standard of one of the Indian Universities;

(c) must produce satisfactory evidence that he is of good moral character.

16. Any officer already in Government employment may be appointed to any vacancy such as is referred to in Rule 14 without regard to the qualifications specified in the preceding rule.

17. The heads of offices to which these rules apply are at liberty to arrange transfers from the Lower Division of one office to that of another. The transfer of an officer from a post in an office to which the rules apply to a vacancy in another office to which these rules also apply shall, for the purposes of Rule 14, be held to be the filling up of a vacancy.

18. Before a person who is not already in Government service is actually employed in any office, he must produce a certificate from a Government medical officer of or above the rank of Surgeon to the effect that he is in good health and of a sound constitution.

19. All candidates for the Lower Division, whether selected by examination or nominated, who receive appointments, and such candidates for the Upper Division as are recruited by open competition, will be on probation for twelve months; and if at any time during that period, or at its close, their work is not considered satisfactory by the head of the office in which they are employed, they will receive their discharge, and will have no claim to gratuity or compensation on that account.

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{39}{2970-2984}$, dated the 13th November 1888.

20. The above rules will apply to the Secretariat Offices* of the Government of India, except the Foreign Department, and the Department† of Finance and Commerce, and the Office of the Accountant-General, Military Department, whenever the latter Department or office fill vacancies by recruitment of officers already holding clerical appointments in any Government Account Office. When the Department of Finance and Commerce and the Office of the Accountant-General, Military Department, do not recruit in this manner, the rules will apply. They will also apply to the Offices of—

‡ { The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of India,

The Director General of the Post Office of India,

The Northern India Salt Revenue Department,

The Inspector-General of Forests,

The Director-General of Telegraphs,

The Accountant-General, Public Works Department,

*The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta,

The Surveyor-General of India,

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* These rules do not apply to the Traffic and Statistical Sections of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Secretariat and the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, when these sections and office fill vacancies by recruitment of officers already serving in the Offices of the Traffic Superintendents and District Officers on the State lines (Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{22}{1368-1382}$, dated the 5th August 1889).

† These rules do not apply to classes VII (Rs. 50—75), VIII (Rs. 35—50), and IX (Rs. 25—35) of appointments in the Statistical Branch, and to classes IX (Rs. 25—35) and X (Rs. 20—25) in the General Branch of the Department of Finance and Commerce. That Department has also authority to recruit, without reference to the rules in the case of appointments in class VIII (Rs. 35—50) in its General Branch, at any time when it considers it necessary to do so; but ordinarily recruitment to that class will be from passed candidates. No clerk, other than a passed candidate, who enters the classes now exempted from the operation of the rules after the date of this Resolution, is eligible for promotion to the classes above class VII in the Statistical and class VIII in the General Branch, except in accordance with Rule 14 of these rules (Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{22}{1155-1156}$, dated the 15th September 1891).

‡ These rules do not apply to the Office of the Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments (Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{14}{1031-1033}$, dated 21st May 1890).

The Director of the Geological Survey,

The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India,

The Commissary-General-in-Chief,

The Commissary-Generals of Circles,

The Director-General of Ordnance in India,

*The Inspectors-General of Ordnance, Eastern and Western Circles,

The Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces,

The Office Establishment of the several Arsenals, Depôts, and Factories in Bengal,

and to such other Imperial and Provincial offices as may hereafter be notified as having adopted them.

21. On the occurrence of any vacancy hereafter in the Lower Division of any office which has to be filled by open competition under these rules, when no candidate qualified under the rules is available to fill such vacancy, appointments may be made under Rules 14 to 16.

22. These rules shall take effect from the date of their issue.

23. Copies of these rules may be obtained on application at the office of the Home Department, Calcutta.

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* Three appointments in the Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, and two in that of the Inspector-General, Western Circle, are reserved for soldiers possessing technical knowledge of Ordnance duties (Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{15}{1070-1071}$, dated the 31st May 1890).

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 16TH, 1894.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th June 1894.

No. 1249 *F.*—The services of Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Punjab Commission, are, with reference to the notification by the Government of the Punjab, No. 261, dated the 21st May, 1891, replaced at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the 7th June, 1894, after vacating the appointment of British Agent at Kabul.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th June 1894.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 577.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 22nd May* 1894, *pages* 2980 *and* 2981.

* * * * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE ;
22nd May 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps * * * * made by the Governments in India :

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * * * * * *

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 28th February 1894.

* * * * * * * *

Harold Arthur Deane.

* * * * * * * *

Dated 26th March 1894.

* * * * * * * *

Charles John Dennys.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenants to be Captains.

* * * * * * * *

Dated 10th March 1894.

Arthur Henry McMahon, C.I.E.

* * * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 596.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Frank Leigh resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th June 1894.

No. 9.—On transfer from the Burma Administration, the services of first grade Apothecary J. Davis are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

W. R. RICE, *M. D.*,

Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India"

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 23, 1894.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The 22nd June 1894.

No. 3133-*A.*—In the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 21, dated the 1st February 1894, published in the Notification in this Department, No. 1047-A., dated the 27th idem, it was stated that the official rate of exchange for the year 1894-95 had been fixed at 1*s.* 3½*d.* the rupee, "subject to a revision hereafter if it should be deemed necessary in consequence of the actual rate varying greatly from the official rate for any considerable length of time." It is hereby notified that it has now been decided that the rate shall be revised quarterly during the current financial year, and that the Secretary of State has fixed the rate for the quarter ending 30th September 1894 at 1*s.* 1¼*d.* the rupee.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd June 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 598.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. DeC. Rennick, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Punjab, (m. c.) for one year, under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

VOLUNTERR CORPS.

No. 609.—The following extract from the Supplement to the *London Gazette*, dated 26th May 1894, regarding the extension to India of the grant of the volunteer officers' decoration, is published for general information:—

Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated the 26th May 1894, *page* 3115.

WAR OFFICE,
26th May 1894.

EXTENSION OF THE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION WARRANT TO THE COLONIES AND INDIA:

VICTORIA, R. I.

Whereas by Our Royal Warrant of the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, We were graciously pleased to institute a new Decoration for the purpose of rewarding the long and meritorious services of Officers of proved capacity in Our Volunteer Forces in Great Britain;

And whereas it has been represented to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for War, on the recommendation of Our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies acting on behalf of the several Governments of Our Colonies, and of Our Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, that the extension of the grant of this Decoration for Long Service to Our Volunteer Forces throughout Our Empire would be highly valued by them;

Now, to attain this end, We have extended, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors do extend, the grant of this Decoration to the Officers of the Volunteer Forces throughout Our Empire under the same terms and conditions as those on which it is granted to Officers in Our Volunteer Force by Our Royal Warrant of the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, except that in the case of India eighteeen years' service shall be the qualifying period: Provided always that the power of conferring the Decoration upon an Officer, or of removing the name of an Officer from the Registry of individuals upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred, shall be exercised on Our behalf with the same force as if exercised by Us, by the Governor-General of India, the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, or by the Governor of the Colony or Dependency according as such Officer shall have served in a Volunteer Force of India or of such Colony or Dependency; and the name of an Officer so granted the Decoration or removed from the Registry shall be published in the Official *Gazette of India* or of the said Colony or Dependency, as the case may be.

And We do further Ordain that Officers who have given qualifying service in the Volunteer Forces of any portion of Our Empire shall be entitled to reckon such service as part of the qualifying service required for this Decoration.

And We reserve to Ourself, Our Heirs, and Successors full power of altering, annulling, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these Regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under the Royal Sign Manual.

Given at Our Court at *Balmoral*, this twenty-fourth day of *May*, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in the fifty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Sd.) *H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.*

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 615.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Major William Coates, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Major, with effect from the 25th May 1894, to complete the establishment.

P. J. MAITLAND,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 9, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. 27.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Patents),—dated Simla, the 4th June 1894.

Read—

The appended Report by the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, on the working of his office during the year ending 31st December 1893.

RESOLUTION.

The arrangement by which the Inventions and Designs office was placed under the superintendence of the officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Department of the Survey of India continued in force during the year under review. The distance of the Survey office from the Patents office has always been an objection to this arrangement; but, in the absence of any responsible official at the Secretariat buildings during the summer, the plan adopted was unavoidable. With a view, however, to the greater convenience of the public, advantage has been taken of the appointment of an Imperial officer to the charge of the Imperial Libraries in the Secretariat buildings to arrange for the control of the Patents office from the 1st January 1894 by an official whose duties are conducted under the same roof. The Patents office has accordingly been placed under the management of the Director of Records to the Government of India.

2. The working of Act V of 1888 (the Inventions and Designs Act) during the year, as illustrated by the table of annual statistics, and especially by the figures relating to the continuance of an exclusive privilege, indicates that the public find the protection afforded to inventions by the Act to be of material value.

3. References to experts have in the year under review been slightly reduced. The question has from time to time been raised as to the extent to which the preliminary examination contemplated by the Act is necessary or desirable In England and in most European countries it is considered sufficient to advertise applications for exclusive privilege without initiating any investigation of their novelty by the State, whereas in America and Germany a preliminary enquiry is in cases of doubt both permitted and encouraged by the law. The Government of India hold the view that the examination authorized by the Indian enactment is, as a rule, expedient in those cases where the invention is likely to affect (*a*) industries in which the interests of the more ignorant classes of the population are concerned; (*b*) State operations (such as the working of railways) undertaken on behalf of the public. Subject to the above considerations, the policy which guides the present administration of the Act contemplates the expeditious disposal of applications for protection under the Act, the curtailment of preliminary investigation, and, in cases in which the interests of those classes of the general community who are unable to protect themselves are not directly concerned, less exigence in demanding enquiry as to novelty than in cases in which public interests require protection.

4. The circumstance that the number of cases referred for opinion on novelty to the Public Works Department has fallen while the number referred to experts on payment of fee has risen is due to the fact that the increasing amount of work thrown upon officers of Government, whose time belongs to the public, was found to interfere with their ordinary duties. The Government of India accordingly resolved that cases connected with mechanical inventions should, when calling for investigation, be in future ordinarily referred to non-official experts and not to officers of the State Departments.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Legislative Department and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin.

Government of Madras.	Chief Comr. of the Central Provinces.
Ditto „ Bombay.	Ditto „ Burma.
Ditto „ Bengal.	Ditto „ Assam.
Ditto „ N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto „ Coorg.
Ditto „ Punjab.	Ditto „ Ajmere.
Resident at Hyderabad.	

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Report on the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act during the year ending 31*st December* 1893.

THE Inventions and Designs office continued under the superintendence of the officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Department of the Survey of India during the year under report.

The chief matter of public interest dealt with during the year was a proposal submitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for extending to India the benefits of Section 103 of the English Patents Act of 1883. The Government of India were willing to amend the Inventions and Designs Act so as to secure the benefits contemplated by the section above quoted, but the proposal had ultimately to be abandoned in consequence of there being no provision in the Indian Act for the registration of trade marks.

The total number of applications filed was in excess of the preceding year by 39, having stood at 375 against 336 in 1892. Of these 261 were granted, 36 refused, and 78 remained pending at the close of the year. One hundred and fifty-six of these applications were referred for the opinion of experts, 61 on payment of fees, and 95 without. The latter included 31 references to the Public Works Department, or 16 less than in the previous year. The majority of these were connected with Railways, and it was decided to refer such cases in future to the Agent, East Indian Railway, who, on payment, calls in the aid of such officer as may appear to him most competent to give an opinion. The number of applications submitted by persons resident in India was 192, of which 22 were by natives.

Two hundred and fifty-three specifications were filed during the year, being 52 less than the previous year. Twenty-five of these were for matters connected with Railways, sixteen for the manufacture of tea, seven for the treatment of cotton and other fibres, five for punkha-pulling machines, five for water lifts, and two for baling presses.

During the year only 37 applications were made for the registration of designs against 89 in 1892. Of these 26 were admitted and 11 rejected, the latter including three applications for the registration of trade marks.

Two cases were referred for the opinion of the Honorable the Advocate-General on points of law.

The number of cases in which exclusive privilege was continued was 80, 69 being beyond the fourth year, 10 beyond the fifth, and 1 beyond the eighth year. The number of cases which lapsed through the non-payment of the fourth year's renewal fee stood at 144.

The fees collected showed an increase over the preceding year, the amount having reached Rs. 17,057-2-0 against Rs. 15,852-10-0. Of this amount, Rs. 150 were refunded, leaving a net total income of Rs. 16,907-2-0. This sum included Rs. 4,300 for the continuance of exclusive privilege, Rs. 335 for extensions of time for payment of renewal fees and filing of specifications, Rs 343-2-0 for copying of specifications, Rs. 202 for tracing of drawings, and Rs. 82 for the inspection of applications and specifications.

The statement appended gives statistics of the working of the Inventions and Designs office during the year under report as compared with the two previous years.

CALCUTTA :

The 30*th April* 1894.

G. W. FORREST,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

Statement showing the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, during the year 1893, as compared with the years 1891 and 1892.

		1893.	1892.	1891.
I.—APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION.	Number of applications filed	375	336	347
	Ditto ditto granted ...	61	228	213
	Ditto ditto rejected ...	36	26	27
	Ditto ditto pending ...	78	8	107
II.—REFERENCES TO EXPERTS.	Number of applications referred to experts	156	198	149
	(*a*) on payment of fee	61	53	41
	(*b*) without payment of fee ...	95	145	108
	(*b* [1]) to Public Works Department ...	31	47	32
III.—SPECIFICATIONS ...	Number of specifications filed	253	305	236
IV.—APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.	Number of applications for registration of designs	37	89	171
	Number of designs registered	26	76	166
	Ditto rejected	11	13	5
V.—CASES INVOLVING LAW POINTS.	Number of cases referred to Advocate General and Government Solicitor ...	2	2	5
VI.—APPLICATIONS BY NATIVES OF INDIA.	Number of applications submitted by Natives of India	22	22	33
VII.—PATENTS RENEWED	Number of cases in which exclusive privilege was continued beyond—			
	(*a*) the fourth year	69	...	...
	(*b*) the fifth year	10	...	...
	(*c*) the eighth year	1	...	...
VIII.—PATENTS LAPSED	Number of cases in which exclusive privilege lapsed through non-payment of—			
	(*a*) the fourth year's renewal fee ...	144	...	...
	(*b*) the fifth year's renewal fee ...	...	...	...
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
IX.—INCOME FROM FEES	Applications	3,750 0	3,360 0	3,470 0
	Specifications	7,590 0	9,150 0	7,080 0
	Extension of time	335 0	80 0	80 0
	Continuance of exclusive privilege ...	4,300 0	1,400 0	750 0
	Inspection	82 0	117 0	124 0
	Copying	343 2	328 10	298 12
	Drawing	202 0	487 0	169 4
	Designs	370 0	890 0	1,710 0
	Amended specifications	80 0	40 0	80 0
	Miscellaneous	5 0	...	...
	TOTAL ...	17,057 2	15,852 10	13,762 0
	Refunds drawn from the Bank of Bengal during 1893	150 0	147 4	...
	NET TOTAL INCOME ...	16,907 2	15705 6	13,762 0

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DATED JUNE 30, 1894.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3257.

Simla, the 30th June 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates" issued in lieu thereof :]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on November 1st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from 4 per cent. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895.

3. The reduced loan thus constituted will be known as the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, and no part of it will be paid off or discharged before August 1st, 1904, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the *Government Gazette*.

4. Notes may be tendered for reduction of interest at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury, to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed :

"This Note (or Stock Certificate) is tendered for reduction of interest in terms of Notification of June 30th, 1894."

5. On Notes so tendered (in addition to any interest already due and payable on them) interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation, namely:

(1) Two Rupees per Rs. 100 falling due on August 1st, 1894;

(2) Eight annas per Rs. 100, being the difference of interest accruing up to July 31st, 1895.

6. Every Note so tendered will be enfaced in the following terms before it is returned to the proprietor:

"The interest payable on this Note is reduced to 3½ per cent., and the principal amount will not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

7. All future payments of interest on any Note so enfaced will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

8. When a Note so enfaced comes in ordinary course under renewal, it will be renewed in its original form, save that—

(1) For "four per cent." will be substituted "three-and-a-half per cent."

(2) A clause will be added at the end—"The Governor-General in Council hereby engages that this Note shall not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

9. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 4 cannot be given by noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed before noon of Saturday, August 18th, 1894.

10. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for reduction of interest.

11. The Secretary of State will issue a notification in London stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

No. 3258.

Simla, the 30th June, 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof" and "Loan Certificates with coupons attached."]

Notice is hereby given that proprietors of Notes of any of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely:

Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55,

" " " 1st May 1865,

Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879,

may tender their Notes before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for reduction of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895, on the same terms as are notified with respect to the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 in Notification No. 3257 of this date.

2. Clauses 3 (except for the substitution of the proper year or date for "1842-43"), 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the said Notification apply to tenders made under this Notification. In the case of Loan Certificates with coupons attached, each outstanding coupon will be stamped "Interest reduced to 3½ per cent." before the certificate is returned to the proprietor.

3. On Notes tendered under this Notification the following differences of interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation:

(a) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 on account of difference of interest from June 30th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and eight-and-a-half-pies per Rs. 100;

(*b*) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865 on account of difference of interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, ten annas per Rs. 100;

(*c*) On Notes of the Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879 on account of difference of interest from July 16th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and four pie per Rs. 100, besides the regular payment of interest at four per cent. per annum due on July 16th, 1894.

4. All future payments of interest will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

5. The Secretary of State will issue a corresponding Notification in London stating the terms on which Notes of the three loans above mentioned will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

No. 3259.

Simla, the 30th June 1894.

It is hereby notified that until further orders no transfers may be made between one Four per cent. Loan and another, and no Stock Certificates of one such loan may be issued in lieu of Notes of another:

Provided that—

(1) Notes of the 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent Loan of 1st May 1865. Upon such Notes the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash, and the new Note will be issued for the balance only. The payment in adjustment of interest will be made as provided in clause 3 (*b*) of Notification No. 3258 of this date.

(2) Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865. The adjustment payment in this case will be fifteen annas and six pie per Rs. 100, being as nearly as possible the excess of four per cent. interest for March 31st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the old Note over 3½ per cent. interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the new Note.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 30, 1894.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th June 1894.

No. 12.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Chap. 67), the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 12th July 1894, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3183-*Ex*.

Simla, the 26th June 1894.

X RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution in this Department, No 661-P., dated the 6th February 1894, regarding the grant of exchange compensation allowance to officers of Government in Foreign Service.

The Governor-General in Council directs that paragraph 3 of the Resolution read in the preamble, ruling that exchange compensation allowance to an officer in Foreign Service of the first kind should be calculated on assumed pay, and in other cases on the actual sanctioned salary of the officer, be cancelled.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to all Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor-General; and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

(Original papers returned to the Public Works Department.)

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th June 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 626.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 234 of 1894, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Surgeon-Colonel W. P. Warburton, M.D., in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, will reckon from the 17th January 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 634.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Roberts, General List, Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, Punjab, (m. c.) for three months.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 639.—In accordance with the Royal Warrant dated 12th March 1894, the undermentioned senior Assistant Surgeons are granted (subject to Her Majesty's approval) honorary rank, with effect from the 12th March 1894, but to rank for purposes of precedence and other advantages attaching to their honorary military rank from the dates given below :

As Honorary Surgeon-Captains.

* * * * * * * *

James Barker,—12th March 1894.

* * * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd June 1894.

No. 269.—Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. E. Hilton, or until further orders.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 7TH, 1894.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th July 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 667.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Alexander Angus, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 668.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Surgeon-Captain Francis Frederic Perry (Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service) to be Surgeon-Major under the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 14TH, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 11th July 1894.

No. 702-F.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 564-F., dated the 25th May last, Mr. G. G. Minniken, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Punjab, is transferred to the Central Provinces, and appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Southern Forest Circle, with effect from the 5th July 1894, and until further orders.

Mr. Dobbs, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, held charge of the Southern Forest Circle, in addition to his own duties, from 10th April to 4th July 1894, both dates inclusive.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th July 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 689.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Ernest Newton Walter Lewin, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 690.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Nicol Finlayson Mackenzie, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 25th June 1894, *vice* Whyte, resigned.

Lieutenant Robert Ernest Tomlin, Royal Engineers, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 25th June 1894, to complete the establishment.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 21ST, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 17th July 1894.

No. 229.—*Erratum.*—In rule 18 of the rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached Offices, published with Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{\text{2-Ex.}}{188-199}$, dated the 5th ultimo, *for* "Surgeon" *read* "Surgeon-Captain."

MEDICAL.

The 19th July 1894.

No. 328, dated 22nd June 1893.
No. 358, dated 30th June 1893.

No. 423.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal), which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab by the notifications marginally cited, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the dates noted against their names:

Surgeon-Captain A. Coleman,—17th January 1894.

Surgeon-Captain H. R. C. Barber, M.B., B. Ch.,—19th May 1894.

SANITARY.

The 19th July 1894.

No. 157.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A C. Roe, I.M.S. (Bengal), at present officiating as Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 19th May 1894.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th July 1894.

No. 761.—The services of Captain D. Beames, 19th Punjab Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Jullundur, with effect from the 25th June 1894.

The 20th July 1894.

No. 788.—The services of Captain K. Chesney, 18th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Ferozepore.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 17th July 1894.

No. 734.*F.*—In the Notification of this Department, No. 142-F., dated the 26th January last, ordering certain transfers in the interests of the public service, *for* " Mr. F. S. Barker, Deputy Conservator, 4th grade, Central Provinces (on furlough)," *substitute* "Mr. H. A. Hoghton, Deputy Conservator, 4th Grade, Central Provinces.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 19th July 1894.

No. 3198—72.—Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, C.S., whose services are placed at the disposal of the Government of India by Punjab Government Notification No. 890, dated 13th instant, is appointed to officiate as Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture during the absence of Sir E. C. Buck, KT., C.S.I., on furlough.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th July 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 694.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 533 of 1894, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Surgeon-Colonel A. Stephen, M.B., in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, will reckon from the 19th May 1894.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 701.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"*London Gazette," dated the 22nd June* 1894, *pages* 3574 *and* 3575.

INDIA OFFICE,

22nd June, 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Indian Medical Service * * * * * made by the Government in India :

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel O'Connell Raye, M.D. dated 2nd April 1894.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st March 1894.

Samuel Haslett Browne, M.D.

* * * * *

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 1st April 1894.

Richard Havelock Charles, M.D.

* * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th July 1894.

No. 298.—Lála Phul Chand Rae, Apprentice Engineer, Punjab, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, old 3rd Grade, with effect from the 26th June 1894.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 21ST, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REORGANISATION OF THE SERVICE OF WHOLE TIME CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES IN INDIA.

No. $\frac{9\text{-Judl,}}{771-784}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 18th July 1894.

READ—

Home Department Circular letter No. $\frac{5\text{-Judicial}}{810-816}$, dated the 12th July 1893.

Reply from the Government of Madras, No. 2034, dated the 3rd October 1893, to Military Department.

" " the Government of Bombay, No. 6885, dated the 2nd November 1893.

" " the Government of Bengal, No. 3632-A., dated the 10th August 1893.

" " the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2297, dated the 8th August 1893.

" " the Government of the Punjab, No. 6-C., dated the 18th October 1893.

" " the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 5901, dated the 5th August 1893.

" " the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 740—4-C.-5, dated the 25th July 1893.

RESOLUTION.

IN the Circular letter quoted in the preamble it was suggested by the Government of India that Cantonments which have special Cantonment Magistrates should be divided into two classes, *viz.*, important (those with a civil population of 10,000 or more) and minor Cantonments (those with a civil population of less than 10,000), with a view to the appointment of the most experienced officers to the posts considered most onerous and responsible. It was also stated that one of the essential features of the new scheme to improve the service of Cantonment Magistrates, which has lately been introduced, is the establishment of a general service to form the recruiting ground for a large portion of the Judge Advocate-General's Department. The Local Governments concerned were asked whether, in order to give effect to the objects mentioned, they would agree to the transfer of Cantonment Magistrates being made irrespective of Presidency and Province, and to the selection and appointment of these officers being left to the Government of India.

2. The Governor-General in Council is glad to observe that the suggested classification of Cantonments has been everywhere accepted, except as regards certain Cantonments under the Foreign Department where the circumstances are peculiar; the Cantonments to which it will be applied are shewn in the annexed list.

3. The proposal that the selection and appointment of Cantonment Magistrates for these Cantonments should be left to the Government of India is also generally accepted. The Government of Madras point out that the formal appointment as Magistrate must (under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and Section 7 of the Cantonments Act, 1889) remain with the Local Government; the Government of Bombay would add a proviso that as many places on the general cadre of Cantonment Magistracies as there are sole charge Cantonment Magistracies in the Bombay Command should be filled by officers of the Bombay Army, if properly qualified; and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab urges that privilege leave vacancies should be filled locally as at present. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in future the Government of India will nominate officers to the Department. The services of the officers selected from time to time will be placed at the disposal of the Local Governments, who will then empower them in accordance with the Acts quoted. In making selections the Government of India will endeavour to secure that officers having local experience in each Province and Presidency shall be duly represented, as far as possible, in the Cantonments therein situated. Vacancies for not more than three months may be filled up as at present by the Local Governments without reference to the Government of India.

4. Some exception has been taken to the proposed transfer of officers between different Presidencies and Provinces. The Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of the Punjab, under which the majority of the Cantonments are, seem to anticipate administrative inconvenience if this proposal is accepted. Sir Charles Crosthwaite considers that in the larger Cities and Cantonments in his Province it is essential to have officers of long experience and knowledge on the spot who would be capable of dealing with the people in emergencies such as occasionally arise in those places; His Honor thinks that if military officers appointed as Cantonment Magistrates are no longer to be subject to transfer and removal under the orders of the Local Government, and are to be changed from one Province to another, they will begin to consider themselves independent of the authority of the District Magistrate to whom they are by law subordinate; and that probably officers who have been found wanting in one Province will be transferred to another and appointed to stations without any regard to their knowledge of the language and the customs of the people, or to their special fitness for the requirements of the stations to which they may be posted. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick desires that only officers of at least five years' experience as Cantonment Magistrate, who have passed all the necessary examinations and who have been habitually conducting the business of their courts in the Hindustani language within the two previous years, should be transferred from other parts of India to the Punjab. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal also deprecates the transfer of an officer from one Presidency to another with which he is unacquainted.

5. It seems to the Governor-General in Council that the object of the proposal has been somewhat misapprehended. When it was suggested that an important Cantonment should be understood to mean one the charge of which should, unless for exceptional reasons, be held by an officer of at least five years' experience as a Cantonment Magistrate who has passed all the necessary examinations, while a minor Cantonment might be held by a Cantonment Magistrate of less experience, provided no other officers were available, it was not intended that a hard and fast rule should be laid down. One of the main objects of the changes proposed is to secure the most experienced officers for the most onerous and responsible charges, as well as to give more officers an opportunity of gaining experience in important Cantonments so as to qualify for selection for the Judge Advocate-General's Department. The Government of India in no way wish to waste

local knowledge and experience by frequent transfers to distant parts of India. Ordinarily, an officer of over five years' experience and in charge of an important Cantonment would not be transferred to another Province; but it seems obvious that in many cases there will be a distinct administrative advantage in transferring an officer who has gained considerable experience in a minor Cantonment to a Cantonment in another Province where there are only officers of little or no experience available. Cases such as those mentioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, of Cantonment Magistrates in charge of important Cantonments who have less than five years' experience, but have acquired a considerable knowledge of the laws, language and customs of the Province in which they are serving, would usually be treated as exceptional; such officers would not be transferred when it would, on the whole, be advantageous that they should not be moved. The Government of India do not propose to transfer any officer without consulting the Local Governments concerned, or without communicating the confidential reports concerning his character and capacity. If it is shown that it will be a distinct administrative advantage not to make a proposed transfer, the rule will be relaxed. Subject to the rule as to the qualification of five years' experience for an important Cantonment Magistracy, the Government of India will not limit the power of Local Governments to transfer Cantonment Magistrates within the Provinces as before; but if it is desired to make an exception to the five years' rule, a previous reference should be made to the Government of India.

6. With these reservations the proposal to make transfers irrespective of Presidency and Province, which is essential to the scheme of an Imperial Department of Cantonment Magistrates leading up to the Judge Advocate-General's Department, appears, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, to be likely to prove of advantage to the administration, and His Excellency in Council desires that it should be tried.

7. It is therefore decided that the officers serving in the Cantonment Magistracies in the appended list be formed into an Imperial service under the Home Department of the Government of India, to which applications for leave of absence for more than three months should be made through the Local Government, and to which all communications concerning vacancies of more than that period should be addressed. Furthers orders will be issued on some subsidiary matters, such as the qualifying examination to be passed by candidates for appointment to the Department.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, for information and guidance, and to the Foreign and Military Departments and the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Important Cantonment Magistracies.

Name.			Population.	Local Government.
1. Umballa	...	...	51,016	Punjab.
2. Meerut	...	...	45,734	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
3. Kaptee	...	...	37,904	Central Provinces.
4. Rawalpindi	...	...	37,870	Punjab.
5. Poona—Kirkee	...	...	32,620	Bombay.
6. Mhow	...	...	31,773	Foreign Department.
7. Ferozepore	...	...	25,187	Punjab.
8. Agra	...	...	21,469	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
9. Sialkot	...	...	21,122	Punjab.
10. Peshawar	...	...	21,112	Ditto.

Important Cantonment Magistracies—concluded.

Name.	Population.	Local Government.
11. Lucknow	20,794	North-Western Provinces and Oudh
12. Cawnpore	19,000	Ditto. ditto.
13. Mandalay	18,744	Burma.
14. Meean Meer	17,257	Punjab.
15. Jullundur	15,827	Ditto
16. Neemuch	15,291	Foreign Department.
17. Barrackpore and Dum-Dum ...	14,911	Bengal.
18. Rangoon	14,556	Burma.
19. Dinapore	14,153	Bengal.
20. St. Thomas' Mount ...	13,137	Madras.
21. Nowgong	10,902	Foreign Department.
22. Belgaum	10,733	Bombay.
23. Bareilly	10,557	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
24. Allahabad	10,540	Ditto ditto.
25. Mooltan	10,297	Punjab.

Minor Cantonment Magistracies.

26. Deesa	9,660	Bombay.
27. Fyzabad	6,235	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
28. Benares	5,689	Ditto ditto.
29. Ranikhet	4,500	Ditto ditto.
30. Jhansi	3,730	Ditto ditto.
31. Roorkee	2,370	Ditto ditto.
32. Chakrata	1,511	Ditto ditto.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 10TH, 1894.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th March 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 234.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

* * * * * * *

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonels.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George Cumberland Ross, with effect from the 1st January 1894, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel C. P. Costello, retired.

* * * * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 28TH, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 26th July 1894.

No. 394.—Mr. W. Coldstream has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st June 1894.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 27th July 1894.

No. 185.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct

the substitution of the following rule for rule 20 of the rules published in Home Department Notification No. 1173, dated the 19th July 1888, regarding the maintenance of registers of fees realized under those rules:

"20. Every Registrar-General and every Registrar who is a Government servant and not a Minister of Religion shall keep a register in the form set forth in Schedule L of all fees realised under these rules, and shall forward such fees at the end of each month to the nearest treasury to be credited to Government. The Treasury Officer shall give each Registrar a certificate of the amount so credited, and the Registrar shall send a copy of the certificate to the Registrar-General. Registrars who are not Government servants or who are Ministers of Religion may retain for their own use any fees which they may realize under these rules."

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th July 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 710.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 234 of 1894, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Ross, in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, will reckon from the 1st January 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 731.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain F. W. Egerton (Major, Indian Staff Corps), unattached list, resigns his commission.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 4TH, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 2nd August 1894.

No. 774 *F.*—Mr. J. A. McKee, Conservator of Forests, Assam (on furlough), is transferred in the interests of the public service to the Central Provinces as Conservator of the Southern Forest Circle.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd August 1894.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 739.—Under the powers conferred by Section 25 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Murree Cantonment sections 145 and 146 of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891).

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 746.—Veterinary-Captain H. M. Maxwell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Deraját and Baluchistán, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for three months, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 747.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Indian Staff Corps, Divisional Judge, 1st Grade, Punjab, (p. a.) for seven days.

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P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 4TH, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. 17/38.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Horse-Breeding and Agricultural Stock),—dated Simla, the 2nd August 1894.

Read—

Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in India for the official year 1892-93.

RESOLUTION.

THE Report submitted by Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen for the official year 1892-93 is the first Report on the operations of the new Civil Veterinary Department, and as such represents a period of transition. The new Department provides superior posts for sixteen officers, all of which are now filled; but, owing to the fact that the proposed furlough and pension rules which were submitted to the Secretary of State in August 1892 have not yet been authoritatively issued, the conditions of service in the new Department are undefined, and the administration of the Department cannot therefore be so effectively carried on as it will be when the position of the officers is more assured.

2. The Civil Veterinary Department may be regarded as a development of the old "Horse-Breeding Department" which was maintained until about four and-a-half years ago under military control, and which dealt solely with the utilization of the stallions, about 300 in number, imported at imperial expense from Europe or Arabia. Experience having proved that the success of horse-breeding operations depended much upon the co-operation of civil officers as well as of leading landholders and native gentlemen with whom civil rather than military officers were brought into official contact, the measure was adopted of transferring the Imperial Horse-Breeding Department to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The step thus taken had the advantage, firstly, of facilitating the expansion of horse-breeding operations by encouraging the utilization of sires other than hose which are imported at imperial expense, which for the purposes of this Resolution will be termed imperial stallions; secondly, of permitting the employment in other directions of veterinary officers hitherto restricted to duties connected with horse-breeding; thirdly, of forming at once the basis of a Civil Veterinary Department which should deal with cattle and cattle disease, the formation of which had from the time of Lord Mayo been urged both by the Government of India and successive Secretaries of State; and, fourthly, of placing the veterinary officers under the organized control of Provincial authorities.

3. This brief sketch of the expansion of the Imperial Horse-Breeding Department into a department with wider functions will make it clear that the chief duty of the officers of the Department is not only to maintain imperial horse-breeding operations at the level which they had reached when the old Department was incorporated in the new, but to raise and improve them. A guarantee was in fact given to the Military Department that this responsibility should be distinctly upheld, and that in all matters connected with the purchase, management, and distribution of imperial stallions the authority of the Military Department should be unimpaired. The Inspector-General is required to distinctly recognise the importance of horse-breeding in connection with military requirements by a division of his Administration Report into two parts, the first of which deals solely with operations connected with imperial stallions and with cognate duties devolving upon veterinary officers of the old Department before its incorporation. The Provincial officers have not in their reports observed the rule with sufficient uniformity, but will in future years be required to give it full effect.

The second part of the Inspector-General's report deals with the expansion of horse-breeding operations, so far as they are independent of imperial stallions, with veterinary education, with cattle and cattle disease, and with the administrative and financial details of the Department as a whole. The arrangement of subjects in Part II requires improvement, but the question is one which can more conveniently be discussed in separate instructions to the Inspector-General than in a review of the report under consideration. It is sufficient for the present to observe that adequate prominence has not been given to the subject of cattle disease.

4. With reference first to Part I of the Inspector-General's report, which, as already indicated, is brought under the special review of the Military Department, the Government of India have reason to conclude from the summary presented by Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen that the operations of the Department in connection with imperial stallions so far as they depended on the exertions of the provincial officers have been, to say the least, zealously maintained at the high standard of former years. The increase in the number of branded mares and in the demand for high class stallions is encouraging. The only subject for regret is the short supply of both horse and donkey stallions from England. Attention will be called in the proper quarters to this circumstance, as it is recognised that a failure to maintain the stallion power at the full level established must interfere greatly with the progress which the officers of the Department have done their best to secure.

Turning now to Part II of the report, the first subject to be noticed is the extension of horse-breeding by the agency of "district stallions," *i.e.*, stallions other than those which are imperial. The subject was one to which strong attention was drawn in this Department Circular No. $\frac{18}{64}$, dated the 25th May 1892. It was then explained that the main object in view was by the employment of sires cheaper and smaller than the high class stallions imported by the Imperial Government to raise gradually the standard of the country-bred animal until a very much larger number of mares fit to be served by high class sires should be forthcoming. The progress made in this direction since the Department was formed is not very clearly shown, and should be more precisely indicated in future reports. It is mentioned, however, that 64 applications have been received for district stallions in the North Western Provinces, and that 27 stallions have been established in the Punjab. The Government of India trust that within a short time the number of district stallions maintained at the cost of Provincial and Local funds, or of private landholders and gentlemen, will at least be equal to the number maintained by the Imperial Government, and, while thanking the Local Governments for the strong encouragement shown by them in response to the invitation of the Imperial Government to the promotion of district horse-breeding, take the present opportunity of urging the renewal of their efforts to extend the movement. Signs have not been wanting that the wealthier and more intelligent members of the agricultural community are beginning to take a personal interest in the subject, and that in many cases they will not be slow to respond for their own advantage to official encouragement.

5. The action taken by Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen in the development of a breeding farm at Bábugarh, where all operations connected with raising fodder are carried on by horse and pony power instead of by cattle power, has supplied an useful object lesson, whereby civil officers may attract the attention of native gentlemen to the subject. The system is one which in the hands of landed proprietors must prove an economical method of carrying on a large breeding farm, and has, indeed, for purposes of raising forage, been adopted as the cheapest plan in the stud farms of the Remount Department. The accounts of the Bábugarh farm should be so kept as to supply more precise estimates of the relative cost of raising forage by cattle on the one hand, and by the horse power available in the stables of a breeding establishment on the other.

6. The next subject to be dealt with are those of cattle-breeding and cattle disease. These, as already intimated, have not been sufficiently noticed in the report under review. The information at present available is, however, far too scanty to justify for the present any positive action of a general character in connection with either the one or the other. It cannot, for instance, as yet be asserted to what extent the cattle in any part of India can be improved by the distribution of sires on the lines adopted in connection with horse-breeding. At the same time it seems reasonable to presume that the transportation of bulls of the best breeds from one part of the country to another must have useful effect. Some evidence of the truth of this proposition has been obtained from the results secured at the Hissar breeding farm and in those Punjab districts to which bulls have been supplied from the Hissar farm. But it has yet to be proved whether the examples thus afforded are based upon a sufficiently complete knowledge of cattle-breeding in India, and it has therefore been determined as a first step to obtain full information of the character and qualities of the various breeds in different parts of the country. Properly organized enquiries have accord-

ingly been set on foot under the orders of the Government of India by the Inspector-General's Department as to the relative qualities and value of the more important breeds which are to be found in each province.

7. A similar policy has been carried out in connection with cattle disease. It has now been acknowledged by the Government of every Province in India that the European methods of preventing or coping with cattle disease, which must, to be effectual, involve the slaughter of cattle, are inapplicable to this country. The main hope of repressing diseases of destructive character seems to be in the discovery of appropriate vaccines, though much good can be also done by segregation of diseased animals. Great doubts have, however, been expressed by experts whether the types of many of the diseases which prevail in India are identical with those which have been determined in Europe. The Government of India have therefore, on the one hand, directed a close and careful enquiry into the character of diseases which occur in each Province, and on the other have taken measures for the bacteriological investigation of the more important of them under the direction of a qualified European expert. The locality first chosen for bacteriological investigations, Poona, was unfortunately found to be unsuited in climate for the purpose, and, pending the transfer of the laboratary to a more favourable position, the officer, Dr. Lingard, whose services had been procured as a bacteriologist, devoted his time to the investigation of a destructive disease known as *surra*, peculiar to the moister tropical regions. His researches have thrown considerable light on the causes and symptoms of the disease, and have indicated the direction in which its cure may be effected.

8. While the measures described in the preceding paragraph have been taken, the Government of India have encouraged as far as possible the promotion of education in veterinary knowledge. Before the formation of the Department, two veterinary educational institutions existed,—one at Bombay, which had been supported largely by local contributions, the other at Lahore, where a school had been demanded by the requirements of the Military Department for trained veterinary assistants. The policy now established is that the Bombay institution, where the course is in English, should be recognized as a college at which the highest class veterinary diploma can be obtained; that the Lahore institution should be maintained at a somewhat higher level than other provincial schools, Bombay excepted, in order to meet military requirements; that elsewhere education of a subordinate character should be made available. When, as time goes on, more precise information has been obtained regarding cattle diseases, and when the possibility of providing effective vaccines has been established, each province will, it may be hoped, be equipped with a staff of veterinary assistants and inspectors through whose agency some effectual measures may be carried out for the prevention or cure of the diseases which now cause such wholesale destruction of agricultural wealth. In future reports by the Inspector-General the progress which has been made in the directions indicated in this and the two foregoing paragraphs should be clearly and fully described.

9. In conclusion, the Government of India convey their thanks to the officers of the Department who, under the somewhat trying circumstances alluded to in the first paragraph, have carried on with zeal and loyalty the work of the new Department under the Inspector-General, and especially to Veterinary Major G. J. R. Rayment, Veterinary Captains J. Mills, J. A. Nunn, J. W. A. Morgan, W. D. Gunn, Veterinary Lieutenants H. T. Pease and G. H. Evans.

It is with much regret that the Government of India have to record the retirement in May 1894 of Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. B. Hallen, C. I. E., who, after serving the Government of this country in various capacities for a period of 44 years, consented in 1889, at the age of 60 years, to undertake the organization of the Civil Veterinary Department. It is due to his untiring patience and tact and to his constant zeal that the Department is now fully equipped with veterinary officers, and has been placed in a position to fulfil the important duties which lie before it. The Governor-General in Council wishes to record his sense of the valuable assistance which in this as in other directions Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen has rendered to the material interests of the country in which he has so long laboured.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance and favour of communication to the Department of Agriculture and Civil Veterinary Officers of the Province.

Government of Madras.	Government of the Punjab.
" Bombay.	Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" Bengal.	Chief Commissioner, Burma.
" the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	" " Ajmere-Merwara.
	Resident at Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and favour of communication to the Agents to the Governor-General in Rájputána and Baluchistán.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department and the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY," DATED AUGUST 13TH, 1894.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 4092.

Simla, the 13th August 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates" issued in lieu thereof:]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865 which do not on this date stand enfaced for payment of interest at any Treasury or Public Debt Office other than Calcutta will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on Saturday, December 1st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Saturday, September 15th, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from February 1st, 1895.

3. The reduced loan thus constituted will be known as the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, and no part of it will be paid off or discharged before August 1st, 1904, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the *Government Gazette.*

4. Notes may be tendered for reduction of interest at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed:

"This Note (or Stock Certificate) is tendered for reduction of interest in terms of Notification of August 13th, 1894."

5. On Notes so tendered (in addition to any interest already due and payable on them) the difference of interest from May 1st, 1894, till January 31st, 1895, namely six annas per Rs. 00, will be paid as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered.

6. Every Note so tendered will be enfaced in the following terms before it is returned to the proprietor:

"The interest payable on this Note is reduced to 3½ per cent., and the principal amount will not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

7. All future payments of interest on any Note so enfaced will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

8. When a Note so enfaced comes in ordinary course under renewal, it will be renewed in its original form, save that—

(1) For "four per cent." will be substituted "three-and-a-half per cent."

(2) A clause will be added at the end—"The Governor-General in Council hereby engages that this Note shall not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

9. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this Notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 4 cannot be given by noon of Saturday, September 15th, 1894, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left in the custody of the Public Debt Office before noon of Saturday, September 15th, and the tender be legally signed before noon of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1894. This clause does not apply if the proprietor has an Attorney in India empowered to sell.

10. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage of commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for reduction of interest.

11. None of the Notes advertised for discharge in paragraph 1 of this Notification will from this date be enfaced for payment of interest elsewhere than at Calcutta unles first converted under paragraph 2.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 4093.

Simla, the 13th August 1894.

Notice is hereby given that, notwithstanding anything contained in Notification No. 4092 of this date, the terms and conditions of tender for reduction of interest from four per cent. to three-and-a-half per cent. offered in Notifications Nos. 3257, 3258, and 3259 of 30th June 1894 (reprinted below) will remain in force until noon of Monday, August 27th, 1894, except as regards Notes of the Loan of 1842-43.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 3257.

Simla, the 30th June 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates" issued in lieu thereof:]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on November 1st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from four per cent. to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895.

3. The reduced loan thus constituted will be known as the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, and no part of it will be paid off or discharged before August 1st, 1904, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the *Government Gazette*

4. Notes may be tendered for reduction of interest at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England), or Treasury to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed :

"This Note (or Stock Certificate) is tendered for reduction of interest in terms of Notification of June 30th, 1894."

5. On Notes so tendered (in addition to any interest already due and payable on them) interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation, namely:

(1) Two Rupees per Rs. 100 falling due on August 1st, 1894;

(2) Eight annas per Rs. 100, being the difference of interest accruing up to July 31st, 1895.

6. Every Note so tendered will be enfaced in the following terms before it is returned to the proprietor:

"The interest payable on this Note is reduced to 3½ per cent., and the principal amount will not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

7. All future payments of interest on any Note so enfaced will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

8. When a Note so enfaced comes in ordinary course under renewal, it will be renewed in its original form, save that—

(1) For "four per cent." will be substituted "three-and-a-half per cent."

(2) A clause will be added at the end—"The Governor-General in Council hereby engages that this Note shall not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

9. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 4 cannot be given by noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed before noon of Saturday, August 18th, 1894.

10. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for reduction of interest.

11. The Secretary of State will issue a notification in London stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

No. 3258.

Simla, the 30th June 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof" and "Loan Certificates with coupons attached."]

Notice is hereby given that proprietors of Notes of any of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely:

Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55,
" " " 1st May 1865,
Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879,

may tender their Notes before noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for reduction of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from August 1st, 1895, on the same terms as are notified with respect to the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 in Notification No. 3257 of this date.

2. Clauses 3 (except for the substitution of the proper year or date for "1842-43"(4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the said Notification apply to tenders made under this Notification In the case of Loan Certificates, with coupons attached, each outstanding coupon will be stamped "Interest reduced to 3½ per cent." before the certificate is returned to the proprietor.

3. On Notes tendered under this Notification the following differences of interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation :

(*a*) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 on account of difference of interest from June 30th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and eight-and-a-half pies per Rs. 100 ;

(*b*) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865 on account of difference of interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, ten annas per Rs. 100 ;

(*c*) On Notes of the Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879 on account of difference of interest from July 16th, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, eight annas and four pies per Rs. 100 ; besides the regular payment of interest at four per cent· per annum due on July 16th, 1894.

4. All future payments of interest will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

5. The Secretary of State will issue a corresponding Notification in London stating the terms on which Notes of the three loans above mentioned will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

No. 3259.

Simla, the 30th June 1894.

It is hereby notified that until further orders no transfers may be made between one Four per cent. Loan and another and no Stock Certificates of one such loan may be issued in lieu of Notes of another :

Provided that—

(1) Notes of the 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33 will be received up to noon of Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865. Upon such Notes the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash, and the new Note will be issued for the balance only. The payment in adjustment of interest will be made as provided in clause 3 (*b*) of Notification No. 3258 of this date.

(2) Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 will be received up to noon on Saturday, July 28th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865. The adjustment payment in this case will be fifteen annas and six pies per Rs. 100, being as nearly as possible the excess of four per cent. interest from March 31st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the old Note over 3½ per cent. interest from May 1st, 1894, to July 31st, 1895, payable on the new Note.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 11TH, 1894.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th August 1894.

No. 2007 *M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla on Wednesday, the 24th October 1894, and visit Dharmsala, Amritsar, Sukkur, Quetta, Shikarpur, Karachi, Mooltan, Khanki, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Khewrah, Lahore, Karnal, Delhi, Cawnpore, and Rewah.

2. His Excellency will hold Durbars at Quetta and Lahore.

3. His Excellency will arrive at Calcutta on Saturday, the 15th December 1894.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 10th August 1894.

No. 418.—The services of Lieutenant A. C. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

The 10th August 1894.

No. 474.—Surgeon-Captain M. A. Ker, I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Joint Medical Officer of Simla, with effect from the 3rd July 1894, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. Moorhead, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), on privilege leave, or until further orders.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 18TH, 1894.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th August 1894.

No. 2083-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will during His Excellency's tour in November 1894 hold Levées at the following places on the dates mentioned below :—

Quetta ...	...	... 3rd November	10 P.M.
Karachi ...	...	... 10th „	9-30 P.M.
Ráwalpindi ...	...	... 16th „	9-30 P.M.
Peshávar ...	...	... 19th „	9-30 P.M.
Lahore ...	...	... 20th „	9-30 P.M.

2. All Civil and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Native Regiments at the above Stations are invited to attend.

3. His Excellency will also be glad to receive other Gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistán for the Levée to be held at Quetta, and in the case of Levées at other places to the Commissioners of the respective Divisions, who will issue Cards of admission, which should be shown to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levée, if required.

4. All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two Cards with their names legibly written upon them.

5. Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress ; Gentlemen not wearing uniform in Evening Dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th August 1894.

No 1808-*F.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the territory of Kurram: In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following orders in respect of criminal proceedings against all persons, other than British subjects, accused of having committed within the said territory any of the following offences, namely:—

Murder;
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder;
Adultery;
Rape;
Robbery;
Dacoity; and
Rioting.

1. The Officer on Special Duty in Kurram for the time being shall exercise, within the limits of the territory under his control, the powers of a District Magistrate and a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

2. The Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshâwar Division for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session and a High Court as described in the said Code in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by the Officer on Special Duty in Kurram; provided that the said Officer on Special Duty shall not commit any accused person for trial to the Commissioner acting as a Court of Session, and provided that every sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding five years passed by the Officer on Special Duty in Kurram shall be subject to confirmation by the said Commissioner.

3. The Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshâwar Division for the time being shall exercise the powers of a High Court as described in the said Code in respect of all offences over which the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by the Officer on Special Duty in Kurram; except that, when an accused person is sentenced to death, the said powers of a High Court as a Court of Appeal, Reference, and Revision shall be exercised not by the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshâwar Division, but by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, and no sentence of death passed by the Officer on Special Duty in Kurram shall be carried out until it has been confirmed by the said Lieutenant-Governor.

4. In the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by this notification, the Officer on Special Duty in Kurram may take cognizance of an offence as a Court of Original Criminal Jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate; and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

5. In the exercise of this jurisdiction the Officer on Special Duty in Kurram may sentence any offender to any punishment warranted by the Indian Penal Code in respect of any of the offences above mentioned of which he may have been convicted, and may sentence any woman convicted of adultery to any punishment warranted by Section 32 of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation (IV) of 1887 in respect of such offence.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

EXCISE.

Simla, the 17th August 1894.

No 4161-*Ex.*—The services of Mr. W. Mackworth Young, M.A., C.S.I., President of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th August 1894.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th August 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 798.—2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Second-Lieutenant Walter Stewart Davis to be Lieutenant, *vice* Dockerill, deceased.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 799 —2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Second-Lieutenant M. S. Taylor resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th July 1894.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th August 1894.

No. 333.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions in and to the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified, in supersession of those ordered in Public Works Department Notification No. 217, dated the 23rd May 1894:—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
* *	* * *	* * *	*	* *
Marshall, Lieut.-Colonel G. F. L., C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Chief Engineer, 1st Clsss	Temporary ...	7th April 1894.
* *	* * *	* * *	*	* *
Preston, S. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary ...	8th April 1894.
* *	* * *	* * *	*	* *
Marshall, Lieut.-Colonel, G. F. L., C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	...	30th April 1894.
* *	* * *	* * *	*	* *
Preston, S. ...	Superintending Engineer 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	...	7th May 1894.
* *	* * *	* * *	*	* *

No. 335.—Mr. P. J. Creameor, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

No. 337.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent and sub. *pro tempore* promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
* *	* * *	* * *	*	* *
Oliver, Mr. E. E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.* ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class ...	Sub. *pro tem.* ...	18th June 1894.
* *	* * *	* * *	*	* *
Milier, Lieut.-Colonel J. F. J., I.S.C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* ...	29th June 1894.
* *	* * *	* * *	*	* *
Jacob, Lieut.-Colonel S. L., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent ...	9th July 1894.
* *	* * *	* * *	*	* *
Ivens, Mr. T. E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* ...	9th July 1894.
* *	* * *	* * *	*	* *

No. 338.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following *temporary* promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
* *	* *	* *	*
Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L., C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class ...	Chief Engineer, 1st Class...	29th June 1894.
* *	* *	* *	*

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 27th August 1894.

No. 442.—*Notification.*—Mr. C. E. Gladstone is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st September 1894, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 25TH, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 24th August 1894.

No. 228.—The Reverend C. A. Gillmore, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 28th June 1894.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th August 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

* * * *

No. 813.—Lieutenant Robert Straughan, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th June 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

* * * *

No. 818.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) William Sinclair Smith Bisset, C. I. E., Royal Engineers, to be Commandant, with effect from the 26th May 1894, on transfer from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Rifle Corps, *vice* Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I, K.C.I.E., resigned.

(G. G. O. No. 507 of 1894 is cancelled.)

PROMOTIONS.

No. 821.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Captain Arthur Grey, Commandant, to be Major to complete the establishment.

* * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd August 1894.

No. 348.—Mr. V. Stainton, Apprentice Engineer, Punjab, is permanently promoted to Assistant Engineer, old 3rd Grade, with effect from the 3rd July 1894.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY," DATED 5TH SEPTEMBER 1894.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1536-E.

Simla, the 3rd September 1894.

The following Proclamation is republished for general information and guidance :

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Tuesday, August 7th, 1894.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas We are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States ;

And whereas a state of war unhappily exists between His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and between their respective subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions ;

And whereas We are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with each of these States, and with their subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions ;

And whereas great numbers of Our loyal subjects reside and carry on commerce, and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and privileges, within the territory of each of the aforesaid States, protected by the faith of Treaties between Us and each of the aforesaid States ;

And whereas We, being desirous of preserving to Our subjects the blessings of peace which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the said state of war unhappily existing between the aforesaid States ;

We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation ;

And We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid war, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the Laws and Statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril ;

And whereas in and by a certain Statute made and passed in a Session of Parliament holden in the 33rd and 34th year of Our reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the Conduct of Her Majesty's Subjects during the Existence of Hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at Peace," it is, amongst other things, declared and enacted as follows :

"This Act shall extend to all the dominions of Her Majesty, including the adjacent territorial waters.

"*Illegal Enlistment.*

"If any person without the licence of Her Majesty, being a British subject, within or without Her Majesty's dominions, accepts, or agrees to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any foreign State at peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a friendly State, or, whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to accept, or agree to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any such foreign State as aforesaid—

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted ; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If any person without the licence of Her Majesty, being a British subject, quits or goes on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State, or, whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to quit or to go on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions with the like intent—

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted ; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If any person induces any other person to quit Her Majesty's dominions, or to embark on any ship within Her Majesty's dominions, under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept, or agree to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State—

"He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted ; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If the master or owner of any ship without the licence of Her Majesty knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such ship within Her Majesty's dominions, any of the following persons in this Act referred to as illegally enlisted persons, that is to say :

"(1) Any person who, being a British subject, within or without the dominions of Her Majesty, has without the licence of Her Majesty accepted, or agreed to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State:

"(2) Any person, being a British subject, who without the licence of Her Majesty is about to quit Her Majesty's dominions with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State:

"(3) Any person who has been induced to embark under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged with the intent or in order that such person may accept, or agree to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State:

" Such master or owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue, that is to say:

"(1) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour; and

"(2) Such ship shall be detained until the trial and conviction or acquittal of the master or owner, and until all penalties inflicted on the master or owner have been paid, or the master or owner has given security for the payment of such penalties to the satisfaction of two Justices of the Peace, or other Magistrate or Magistrates having the authority of two Justices of the Peace; and

(3) All illegally enlisted persons shall, immediately on the discovery of the offence, be taken on shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the ship.

Illegal Shipbuilding and Illegal Expeditions.

"If any person within Her Majesty's dominions, without the license of Her Majesty, does any of the following acts, that is to say:

"(1) Builds, or agrees to build, or causes to be built, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State; or

"(2) Issues or delivers any commission for any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State; or

"(3) Equips any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State; or

"(4) Dispatches, or causes or allows to be dispatched, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State—

" Such person shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue:

"(1) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"(2) The ship in respect of which any such offence is committed and her equipment shall be forfeited to Her Majesty:

" Provided that a person building, causing to be built, or equipping a ship in any of the cases aforesaid, in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of such war as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any of the penalties imposed by this section in respect of such building or equipping if he satisfies the conditions following, that is to say:

"(1) If forthwith upon a Proclamation of Neutrality being issued by Her Majesty he gives notice to the Secretary of State that he is so building, causing to be built, or equipping such ship and furnishes such particulars of the contract and of any matters relating to, or done, or to be done, under the contract as may be required by the Secretary of State:

"(2) If he gives such security, and takes and permits to be taken such other measures, if any, as the Secretary of State may prescribe for insuring that such ship shall not be despatched, delivered, or removed without the licence of Her Majesty until the termination of such war as aforesaid.

"Where any ship is built by order of or on behalf of any foreign State when at war with a friendly State, or is delivered to or to the order of such foreign State, or any person who to the knowledge of the person building is an agent of such foreign State, or is paid for by such foreign State or such agent, and is employed in the military or naval service of such foreign State, such ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the burden shall lie on the builder of such ship of proving that he did not know that the ship was intended to be so employed in the military or naval service of such foreign State.

"If any person within the dominions of Her Majesty, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

"By adding to the number of the guns, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting, the warlike force of any ship which at the time of her being within the dominions of Her Majesty was a ship in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State—

"Such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"If any person within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, and without the licence of Her Majesty,—

"Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly State, the following consequences shall ensue:

"(1) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"(2) All ships and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

"Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender."

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that ships built, commissioned, equipped, or dispatched in contravention of the said Act may be condemned and forfeited by Judgment of the Court of Admiralty; and that if the Secretary of State or chief executive authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Our dominions has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped, contrary to the said Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions, or that a ship is about to be dispatched contrary to the Act, such Secretary of State or chief executive authority shall have power to issue a warrant authorizing the seizure and search of such ship and her detention until she has been either condemned or released by process of law: And whereas certain powers of seizure and detention are conferred by the said Act on certain local authorities:

Now, in order that none of Our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said Statute, We do hereby strictly command that no person or persons whatsoever do commit any act, matter, or thing whatsoever contrary to the provisions of the said Statute upon pain of the several penalties by the said Statute imposed and of Our high displeasure.

And We do hereby further warn and admonish all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, to observe towards each of the aforesaid States, their citizens, subjects, and territories, and towards all belligerents whatsoever, with whom We are at peace, the duties of neutrality; and to respect, in all and each of them, the exercise of those belligerent rights which We and Our Royal Predecessors have always claimed to exercise.

And We hereby further warn all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, that if any of them shall presume in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation and of Our high displeasure to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in a war between other States, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said States, or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, ammunition, military stores, or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war according to the law or modern usages of nations, for the use or service of either of the said States, that all persons so offending, together with their ships and goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile capture, and to the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And We do hereby give notice that all Our subjects and persons entitled to Our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong; and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from Us against such capture, or such penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur Our high displeasure by such misconduct.

Given at Our Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, this seventh day of *August*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in the fifty-eight year of Our reign.

GOD Save the QUEEN.

The following letter addressed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Right Hon'ble Henry Hartley Fowler, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is also published for general information and guidance :

FOREIGN OFFICE,

August 7, 1894.

MY LORDS,

HER Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing state of war between the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Japan, and being moreover resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's harbours, ports, and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to Your Lordships, for your guidance, the following rules, which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and directions :

Her Majesty is pleased further to command that these rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands on and after the 12th day of this month, and in Her Majesty's territories and possessions beyond the seas six days after the day when the Governor or other chief authority of each of such territories or possessions respectively shall have notified and published the same, stating in such Notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

1. During the continuance of the present state of war, all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station, or place of resort, for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities for warlike equipment; and no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead, or waters subject to British jurisdiction from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

2. If any ship of war of either belligerent shall, after the time when this Order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, and in the several colonies and foreign possessions and dependencies of Her Majesty respectively, enter any port, roadstead, or waters belonging to Her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, roadstead, or waters,

except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew or repairs, in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed. Provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessel (whether ships of war or merchants ships) of the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether ship of war or merchant ship) of the one belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent; and the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always in case of necessity be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but no further or otherwise.

3. No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country or to some nearer destination, and no coal shall again be supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty without special permission until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

4. Armed ships of either party are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Orders and Directions of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, as contained in the aforesaid Proclamation and Letter are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of Her Majesty's territories and possessions in India.

By Order of the Governor-General in Council,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY" DATED SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1894.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 4426.

Simla, the 1st September 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates" issued in lieu thereof and "Loan Certificates with coupons attached."]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on December 31st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from December 31st, 1894, in the case of Notes tendered before noon of Monday, September 17th, and from June 30th, 1894, in the case of Notes tendered thereafter.

3. The reduced loan thus constituted will be known as the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55, and no part of it will be paid off or discharged before August 1st, 1904, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the *Government Gazette.*

4. Notes may be tendered for reduction of interest at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed:—

> "This Note (or Stock Certificate) is tendered for reduction of interest in terms of Notification of September 1st, 1894."

5. On Notes so tendered before noon of Monday, September 17th (in addition to any interest already due and payable on them), four annas per Rs. 100 will be paid on account of difference of interest from June 30th, 1894, till December 29th, 1894. On Notes tendered thereafter no payment on account of difference of interest will be made.

6. Every Note so tendered will be enfaced in the following terms before it is returned to the proprietor :—

> "The interest payable on this Note is reduced to 3½ per cent., and the principal amount will not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

In the case of Loan Certificates with coupons attached, each outstanding coupon will be stamped "Interest reduced to 3½ per cent." before the Certificate is returned to the proprietor.

7. All future payments of interest on any Note so enfaced will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

8. When a Note so enfaced comes in ordinary course under renewal, it will be renewed in its original form, save that—

(1) For "four per cent." will be substituted "three-and-a-half per cent."

(2) A clause will be added at the end—"The Governor-General in Council hereby engages that this Note shall not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

9. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 4 cannot be given by noon of Monday, September 17th, or Wednesday, October 3rd, 1894 (as the case may be), then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left before such time in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed within twenty-one days thereafter. This clause does not apply if the proprietor has an Attorney in India empowered to sell.

10. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for reduction of interest.

11. The Secretary of State will issue a Notification in London stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY" DATED SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1894.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 4460.

Simla, the 3rd September 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India" and includes "Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof" :]

Notice is hereby given that proprietors of Notes of any of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely:

Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, as far as not notified for discharge in Notification No. 4092, dated 13th August,

Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879,

may tender their Notes before noon of Monday, September 17th, 1894, for reduction of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent., such reduction to have effect from January 1st, 1895, on the same terms as are notified with respect to the Four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 in Notification No. 4426 of 1st September 1894.

2. Clauses 3 (except for the substitution of the proper year or date for "1854 55"), 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10 of the said Notification apply to tenders made under this Notification.

3. On Notes tendered under this Notification the following differences of interest will, as soon as possible after the Notes are tendered, be paid in anticipation :—

(a) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865, on account of difference of interest from May 1st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894, five annas and four pie per Rs. 100;

(b) On Notes of the Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879 on account of difference of interest from July 16th, 1894, to December 31st, 1894, three annas and eight pie per Rs. 100.

4. All future payments of interest will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

5. The Secretary of State will issue a corresponding Notification in London stating the terms on which Notes of the two loans abovementioned will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

No. 4461.

Simla, the 3rd September 1894.

It is hereby notified that—

(1) Notes of the 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33 will be received up to noon of Monday, September 17th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865. Upon such Notes the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash, and the new Note will be issued for the balance only. The payment in adjustment of interest will be made as provided in clause 3 (a) of Notification No. 4460 of this date.

(2) Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 will be received up to noon of Monday, September 17th, 1894, for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865. The adjustment payment in this case will be ten annas and ten pie per Rs. 100, being as nearly as possible the excess of Four per cent. interest from March 31st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894, payable on the old Note over 3½ per cent interest from May 1st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894, payable on the new Note.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 28th August 1894.

No. 1427.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct—

(1) that the following sentence shall be substituted for the last sentence of rule 6 of the rules published under paragraph VI of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879:

"It shall be a condition of such licenses that the arms, ammunition, or military stores imported shall either be deposited in a warehouse appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or in a warehouse licensed under section 16 of the same Act, and sanctioned in this regard under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or that they shall be at once despatched to their destination under a separate license to transport."

(2) that the following clause shall be added to the conditions printed on the back of Form III of the forms of license prescribed by Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879:

"The arms, ammunition, or military stores covered by this license shall either be deposited in a warehouse appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or in a warehouse licensed under section 16 of the same Act, and sanctioned in this regard under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or shall be at once despatched to their destination under a separate license to transport."

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 31st August 1894.

No. 848-*F.*—Privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Berar, with effect from the 27th August 1894.

Mr. H. Calthrop, Deputy Conservator, 4th (officiating 3rd) Grade, Berar, is appointed to hold charge of the Berar Forest Circle during Mr. Bagshawe's absence, or until further orders.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st August 1894.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 827.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that in every cantonment in British India in which a tax on buildings, which is payable by the year or by instalments, is for the time being imposed under section 17, sub-section (1), clause (*a*), of that Act, all buildings which have not been occupied or productive of rent shall be exempt from payment of the said tax in the cases and to the extent hereinafter stated, namely,—

(*a*) When any such building as aforesaid has remained unoccupied and unproductive of rent throughout the year, or the period in respect of which any instalment is payable, such building shall be exempt from payment of the said tax or instalment for the said year or period, as the case may be.

(*b*) When any such building as aforesaid has not been occupied or productive of rent for any period of not less than thirty consecutive days, such building shall be exempt from payment of so much of the said tax or instalment as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has not been occupied or productive of rent :

Provided that no such exemption shall be made unless notice in writing of the circumstances under which it is claimed has been given to the cantonment authority within the first fourteen days of the period in respect of which it is so claimed.

2. The burden of proving the facts entitling any person to claim relief under this notification shall lie upon him.

3. For the purposes of this notification—

(*a*) the phrase " tax on buildings " shall be deemed to include (1) every tax imposed on a building, whether jointly with any land or as forming part of a holding or otherwise, and (2) every tax imposed on the rental of any building or holding within a cantonment, and shall include the whole of every consolidated tax for general or mixed purposes, but shall not include any tax separately imposed on a building for water-supply, lighting, scavenging, or any other specific purposes ;

(*b*) neither the presence of a care-taker nor the mere retention in an otherwise unoccupied dwelling-house of the furniture habitually used in it shall constitute occupation of the house ;

(*c*) a building shall be deemed to be productive of rent if let to a tenant who has a continuing right of occupation thereof, whether it is actually occupied by such tenant or not.

4. The Resolution of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 105-C., dated 30th January 1884, is hereby cancelled.

No. 828.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that in every cantonment in British India in which any tax upon persons owning or occupying buildings, holdings, or lands within a cantonment, according to their circumstances and property, which is payable by the year or by instalments, is for the time being imposed under section 17, sub-section (1), clause (*a*), of that Act, the value of any building, holding, or land which would under the Military Department Notification No. 827 "*Cantonments—Taxation*," dated the 31st August 1894, by reason of such building, holding, or land being unoccupied or unproductive of rent be wholly exempt from a tax on buildings, shall be wholly disregarded ; and in the case of buildings, holdings, or lands which would be partially exempted from such tax on buildings as aforesaid, a proportional part only of such value shall be taken into account.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 831.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 7th August 1894, *pages* 4546 *and* 4547.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 7th August 1894.

BREVET.

* * * *

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels. Dated 29th September 1893.

Royal Engineers.

George Frederick Leycester Marshall, C.I.E.

* * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * *

Robert Warburton, C. S.I.

* * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 832.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains,

25th August 1894.

* * * * *

Charles William Field.

* * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1894.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th September 1894.

No. 2337-*M.*—*Notification.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla on Wednesday, the 24th October 1894, visit Dharmsála, Amritsar, Sukkur, Quetta, Shikárpur, Karáchi, Multan, Khánki, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar, Khewrah, Lahore, Karnál, Delhi, Cawnpore and Rewah, and arrive in Calcutta on the 15th December 1894.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Governor-General's Camp" without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:—

Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin.

Lady Elizabeth Bruce Lady Christian Bruce Lady Veronica Bruce Miss Bruce Mdlle. Krauth ...	Join at Lahore.
W. J. Cuningham, Esq., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary ...	Joins at Amritsar.
H. Babington Smith, Esq., Private Secretary to the Viceroy ...	Joins at Amritsar.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Durand, C.B., Military Secretary to the Viceroy ...	Throughout the tour.
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin, Surgeon to the Viceroy ...	Throughout the tour.
A. Williams, Esq., C.S., Under-Secretary, Foreign Department ...	Will be at Quetta and Lahore.
Captain R. E. Grimston, A.-D.-C. ...	Joins at Lahore. On His Excellency's departure will proceed to Calcutta direct.

Captain Ponsonby, A.-D.-C. ...	Joins at Amritsar. Throughout the tour up to Lahore.
" Pollen, A.-D.-C. ...	Joins at Amritsar. Throughout the tour.
" Adam, A.-D.-C. ...	Throughout the tour up to Allahabad; thence will precede the party to Calcutta.
" Fuller, A.-D.-C. ...	Joins at Amritsar. Throughout the tour up to Multan. Re-joins at Lahore and completes rest of tour, remaining with Her Excellency at Allahabad.
" Baker-Carr, A.-D.-C. ...	Joins at Lahore, precedes party to Allahabad, and remains there with Her Excellency.
Subadár Sheik Imdád Ali Bahádur, A.-D.-C. ...	Joins at Lahore.
Subadár-Major Tára Sing, Sardár Bahádur, A.-D.-C. ...	Ditto.
Rái Dowlut Rám Bahádur, Superintendent of Mails ...	To Dharmsála and back to Pathánkot.
F. W. Latimer, Esq. ...	Joins at Amritsar. Throughout the tour.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, &C.

COMPENSATION.

No. 4524-*Ex.*.

The 7th September 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3624 A., dated the 18th August 1893, regarding the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance to European and Eurasian officers of Government not domiciled in India.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that Exchange Compensation Allowance is admissible to officers on leave in India in the same way as to officers on duty.

This order will have retrospective effect from the 1st April 1893.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to all Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor-General; and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED AUGUST 4TH, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd August 1894.

No. 408.—Mr. F. D'O. Bullock has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 7th June 1894.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED AUGUST 25TH, 1894.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd August 1894.

No. 350.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 434 R.-T., dated 17th August 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Local taxation of Railways in British India.

Read again—

Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 270, dated the 12th June 1890.

Government of India letter No 298 R.-T., dated the 25th June 1890, explaining the intention of the Legislature in the matter of the local taxation of railways, and requesting that the Government of India may be furnished with complete schedules giving information in regard to the taxes which each railway administration was paying on the 30th April 1890 to local authorities as defined in Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India Nos. 857—59 R. T., dated the 19th November 1890, forwarding for information a tabulated statement of replies received from the several railway administrations, and intimating that the Government of India were pleased to depute Captain (now Major) R. C. Temple, B.S.C., to enquire locally into, and report to the Governor-General in Council upon the local taxation of railways.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 136, dated the 5th April 1893.

Read also—

Letter, dated the 18th November 1891 (and its enclosures), from Major R. C. Temple, submmitting a report upon the local taxation of railways in India based upon enquiries made in the provinces of Bengal and Burma.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor-General in Council has perused with much interest the report submitted by Major Temple, which deals more especially with the local taxation of railways in Bengal and Burma, although the system of taxation adopted in other provinces has also been briefly reviewed. It would appear from the facts set forth in that report and the other papers before the Government that the taxes which are now being levied from the several railway administrations under the authority of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications No. 270, dated the 12th June 1890, and No. 136, dated the 5th April 1893, are in their nature generally fair and reasonable, and that in the majority of cases the assessment of these taxes is moderate.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council, having carefully considered the question, is of opinion that a general revision of the existing system of local taxation in regard to railways is unnecessary.

2. Should any railway administration, however, consider that any particular tax or its assessment is unreasonable or disproportionate to the services rendered, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that an application for the revision of such tax or assessment should be made direct to the Commissioner in charge of the Division in which the tax is levied, or, where there is not such a Commissioner, to the officer holding a position corresponding to that of a Commissioner (*e.g.*, the Collector in the Presidency of Madras or the Deputy Commissioner in Sylhet or Cachar), who is hereby appointed under Section 135, sub-section (2), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, to enquire specially into all the circumstances of the case, and determine, in communication with the contending parties, the sum, if any, which should be paid.

3. The Governor-General in Council further desires to call the attention of local authorities of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications No. 270, dated the 12th June 1890, and No. 136, dated the 5th April 1893 (under which every railway administration was declared liable to pay all taxes legally in force during the year ended on 30th April 1890), and to direct that when it is sought to impose any new tax on a railway, application should be made through the Local Government concerned for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council under Section 135, sub-section (1), of the Act referred to above. In all such applications the reasons for imposing the new tax must be fully explained, and at the same time the views of the railway administration affected thereby should be obtained by the Local Government and submitted together with the application.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted in the margin for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, Central Division, and Assam.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Home Department and to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, for information, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 14th September 1894.

No. 1516.—The following clauses are added to Rule XII of the Rules for the transmission of memorials to Her Majesty's Government, published in Home Department Notification No. 707, dated the 29th March 1878 :—

(10) When a memorial is an appeal against a decision by any Local Municipal, or other authority which by any law or rule having the force of law is declared to be final.

(11) When a memorial is an appeal against the action of a private individual, or of a body of private individuals, regarding the private relations of the memorialist and such individual or body

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 14th September 1894.

No. 244.—The Reverend F. E. D. Cobbold, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 29th September 1894.

J. P. HEWETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th September 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 861.—Colonel W. J. Parker, Indian Staff Corps, Divisional and Sessions Judge, 2nd grade, Punjab, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India on vacating his civil appointment on 11th November 1894, under article 756 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I. Pension service—36th year commenced 16th December 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 862.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 17th August* 1894, *pages* 4809, 4810, *and* 4811.

INDIA OFFICE,
The 17th August 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

* * * * * * *

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Stephen. Dated 19th May 1894.

* * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 865.—*2nd Punjab* (*Simla*) *Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain William Martin Towelle, Unattached List, resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1894.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st August 1894.

No. 17.—The services of first grade Military Assistant Surgeon J. Davis are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

W. R. RICE, *M. D.*,
Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

The 15th September 1894.

No. 566.—The services of Surgeon-Captain M. A. Ker, I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

J. P. HEWETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 4770.

Simla, the 20th September 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates" issued in lieu thereof.]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely :—

Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, so far as not notified for discharge in Notification No. 4092, dated 13th August,

Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879,

will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on December 31st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1894, of tendering their Notes for reduction of interest from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent.; such reduction to have effect from July 1st, 1894.

3. The reduced loans thus constituted will be known as the 3½ per cent. Loans of 1st May 1865 and of 1879 respectively, and no part of them will be paid off or discharged before August 1st, 1904, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the *Government Gazette*.

4. Notes may be tendered for reduction of interest at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury to which they are for the time being enforced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed :—

"This Note (or Stock Certificate) is tendered for reduction of interest in terms of Notification of September 20th, 1894."

5. (*a*) On Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865 so tendered, interest for the half-year ending 31st October 1894 will be paid at once as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For two months at 4 per cent.	0	10	8
For four months at 3½ per cent.	1	2	8
Total per Rs. 100 ...	1	13	4

And the next half-yearly payment of interest will be due on 1st May 1895.

(*b*) On Notes of the reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879 so tendered, no payment in adjustment of interest will be made, and no demand will be made for refund of the excess four pie being the interest at one-half per cent. for the period from July 1st to July 15th, 1894, included in the half-yearly payment due on 16th July 1894, but the next half-yearly payment of interest, namely, Rs 1-12-0 per Rs. 100, will be due on January 16th, 1895.

6. Every Note so tendered will be enfaced in the following terms before it is returned to the proprietor :—

"The interest payable on this Note is reduced to 3½ per cent., and the principal amount will not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

7. All future payments of interest on any Note so enfaced will be made on the usual half-yearly dates as if the Note bore interest at 3½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent.

8. When a Note so enfaced comes in ordinary course under renewal, it will be renewed in its original form, save that—

(1) For "four per cent." will be substituted "three-and-a-half per cent."

(2) A clause will be added at the end—"The Governor-General in Council hereby engages that this Note shall not be discharged before August 1st, 1904."

9. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this Notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 4 cannot be given by noon of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1894, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left before such time in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed within twenty-one days thereafter. This clause does not apply if the proprietor has an Attorney in India empowered to sell.

10. A payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for reduction of interest.

11. The Secretary of State will issue a notification in London stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for reduction of interest by the Bank of England.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No 4771.

Simla, the 20th September 1894.

Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely:

Four per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33; outstanding balance about Rs. 16 lakhs,

Four per cent. loan of 1835-36; outstanding balance about Rs. 55 lakhs,

will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on December 31st, 1894, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1894, of tendering their Notes for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865 on the following terms:—

(1) In the case of Notes of the Four per cent. Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33, the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash and the new Note will be issued for the balance only. The payment in adjustment of interest and future payments of interest will be made as provided in clause 5 (*a*) of Notification No. 4770 of this date.

(2) In the case of Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 interest will be paid at once as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
From March 31st, 1894, till June 30th, 1894, at 4 per cent.	1	0	2
From July 1st 1894, till October 31st, 1894, at 3½ per cent.	1	2	8
Total per Rs. 100 ...	2	2	10

And the next half-yearly payment of interest will be due on May 1st, 1895. (If the interest instalment due on September 30th has been paid before tender, then only the excess of 2 annas 10 pies will be paid.)

3 Notes may be tendered for transfer at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed:—

"Received the amount of this Note by transfer to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865 under Notification of September 20th, 1894."

4. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this notification a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 3 cannot be given by noon of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1894, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left before such time in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury (as the case may be), and the tender be legally signed within twenty-one days thereafter. This clause does not apply if the proprietor has an Attorney in India empowered to sell.

5. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for transfer.

6. The Secretary of State will issue a notification in London stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for transfer by the Bank of England.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The 21st September 1894.

No. 4810 *A.*—It is hereby notified that the official rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between England and India, and for the issue of pay to British troops serving in India, during the quarter ending 31st December 1894, has been fixed by the Secretary of State at *1 s.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* the rupee.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th September 1894.

No. 362.—Mr. W. Smith, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab (on furlough), has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the special terms promulgated in Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution Nos. 2873 G., and 463 G., dated the 2nd November 1893 and the 9th February 1894, respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May 1894.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 18TH, 1894.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th August 1894.

No. 2083-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will during His Excellency's tour in November 1894 hold Levées at the following places on the dates mentioned below :—

Quetta	3rd November	10 P.M.
Karachi	10th "	9-30 P.M.
Ráwalpindi	16th "	9-30 P.M.
Pesháwar	19th "	9-30 P.M.
Lahore	20th "	9-30 P.M.

2. All Civil and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Native Regiments at the above Stations are invited to attend.

3. His Excellency will also be glad to receive other Gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Agent to the Governor-General in Balúchistán for the Levée to be held at Quetta, and in the case of Levées at other places to the Commissioners of the respective Divisions, who will issue Cards of admission, which should be shown to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levée, if required.

4. All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two Cards with their names legibly written upon them.

5. Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress; Gentlemen not wearing uniform in Evening Dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATION.

Simla, the 27th September 1894.

No. 259.—The services of Mr. T. C. Lewis, Inspector of Schools in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Director of Public Instruction in those Provinces.

J. P. HEWETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 28th September 1894.

No. 972-*F.*—Privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Berar, with effect from the 27th August 1894.

Mr. H. Calthrop, Deputy Conservator, 4th (officiating 3rd) Grade, Berar, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators, and to hold charge of the Berar Forest Circle during Mr. Bagshawe's absence, or until further orders.

The Notification of this Department No. 843-F., dated the 30th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th September 1894.

No. 1680-*E.*—The services of Mr. C. Tickell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 28th September 1894.

No. 897.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Roberts, General List, Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, Punjab, (m. c.) for two months.

* * * * * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 18TH, 1894.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th August 1894.

No. 2083-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will during His Excellency's tour in November 1894 hold Levées at the following places on the dates mentioned below :—

Quetta	3rd November	10 P.M.
Karachi	10th "	9-30 P.M.
Ráwalpindi	16th "	9-30 P.M.
Pesháwar	19th "	9-30 P.M.
Lahore	20th "	9-30 P.M.

2. All Civil and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Native Regiments at the above Stations are invited to attend.

3. His Excellency will also be glad to receive other Gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Agent to the Governor-General in Balúchistán for the Levée to be held at Quetta, and in the case of Levées at other places to the Commissioners of the respective Divisions, who will issue Cards of admission, which should be shown to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levée, if required.

4. All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two Cards with their names legibly written upon them.

5. Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress; Gentlemen not wearing uniform in Evening Dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED OCTOBER 6TH, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th October 1894.

No. 516.—Mr. A. H. Benton is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 31st July 1894.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 2nd October 1894.

No. 3055—143.—The services of Veterinary-Lieutenant F. B. Drage, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the date from which he is relieved of his duties.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th October 1894.

No. 1621-*G.*—The services of Mr. H. G. Waterfield, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, 3rd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Officiating Assistant in Rájpútána to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 5th October 1894.

No. 919.—The leave granted to Veterinary-Captain H. M. Maxwell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Deraját and Balúchistán, in G. G. O. No. 746 of 1894, is cancelled.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th October 1894.

No. 383.—The following temporary promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch with effect from the 25th August 1894 :—

Names.	From	To
* * *	* * *	* * *
Rái Pandit Prem Náth, *Bahádur* ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade ...	Examiner, 3rd Class.
* * *	* * *	* * *
Creameor, P. J.	Deputy Examiner, Class II ...	Deputy Examiner, Class I.
* * *	* * *	* * *

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 18TH, 1894.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th August 1894.

No. 2083-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will during His Excellency's tour in November 1894 hold Levées at the following places on the dates mentioned below :—

Quetta	3rd November	10 P.M.
Karachi	10th ,,	9-30 P.M.
Ráwalpindi	16th ,,	9-30 P.M.
Pesháwar	19th ,,	9-30 P.M.
Lahore	26th ,,	9-30 P.M.

2. All Civil and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Native Regiments at the above stations are invited to attend.

3. His Excellency will also be glad to receive other Gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Agent to the Governor-General in Balúchistán for the Levée to be held at Quetta, and in the case of Levées at other places to the Commissioners of the respective Divisions, who will issue cards of admission, which should be shown to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levée, if required.

4. All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards with their names legibly written upon them.

5. Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress; Gentlemen not wearing uniform in Evening Dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED OCTOBER 13TH, 1894.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th October 1894.

No. 21.—The following Statute is published for general information:

UNIFORMS ACT, 1894.

[57 AND 58 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 45.]

An Act to regulate and restrict the wearing of Naval and Military Uniforms.

[25TH AUGUST 1894.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Uniforms Act, 1894.

Military uniforms not to be worn without authority.

2. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person not serving in Her Majesty's Military Forces to wear without Her Majesty's permission the uniform of any of those forces, or any dress having the appearance or bearing any of the regimental or other distinctive marks of any such uniform: Provided that this enactment shall not prevent—

(*a*) A member of a band from wearing at or for the purpose of a public performance by the band at any time within six years after the passing of this Act any dress which, at the passing of this Act, is the recognised uniform of the band, unless the dress is an exact imitation of the uniform of any of Her Majesty's military forces; or

(*b*) Any persons from wearing any uniform or dress in the course of a stage play performed in a place duly licensed or authorised for the public performance of stage plays, or in the course of a music hall or circus performance, or in the course of any *boná fide* military representation.

(2) If any person contravenes this section he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Penalty for bringing contempt on uniform.

3. If any person not serving in Her Majesty's Naval or Military Forces wears without Her Majesty's permission the uniform of any of those forces, or any dress having the appearance or bearing any of the regimental or other distinctive marks of any such uniform in such a manner or under such circumstances as to be likely to bring contempt upon that uniform, or employs any other person so to wear that uniform, or dress, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

Interpretation.

4. In this Act—

The expression "Her Majesty's Military Forces" means the regular forces, the reserve forces, and the auxiliary forces within the meaning of the Army Act, other than the naval coast volunteers and naval volunteers.

The expression "Her Majesty's Naval Forces" means the Navy, the naval coast volunteers, and the naval volunteers.

Commencement.

5. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 11th October 1894.

No. 631.—Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry, Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College, at present officiating as Opthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Opthalmic Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, has obtained furlough on private affairs for six months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 5080.

Simla, the 8th October 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates" issued in lieu thereof and "Loan Certificates with coupons attached."]

Whereas all outstanding Notes of the following four per cent. loans are now under notice of discharge and are liable to be discharged on the dates shown against them, that is to say—

Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43	November 1st, 1894.
" " " " 1st May 1865 (Calcutta portion) ...	December 1st, 1894.
" " " " " " (remaining portion)	December 31st, 1894.
Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36	December 31st, 1894.
" " " " 1854-55	December 31st, 1894.
" " sicca rupee loan of 1832-33	December 31st, 1894.
Reduced four per cent. Loan of 1879	December 31st, 1894.

It is hereby notified that Proprietors of any such Notes will be allowed the option of tendering them for transfer to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1893-94 on the following terms:

(1) The new Note will be of the same amount as the old Note except in the case of Notes of the Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33, in which case the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash, and the new Note will be issued for the balance only.

(2) The new Note will bear interest from 31st December 1894.

(3) Except in the case of the Loans of 1879 and 1842-43, interest will be adjusted to 29th June 1894 inclusive, that is to say—

Loans of 1832-33 *and* 1865.—By payment of $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas per cent. in addition to the payment (if any) due and payable on May 1st, 1894.

Loan of 1835-36.—By payment of one rupee per cent. in addition to the payment (if any) due and payable on March 31st, 1894. But if the interest instalment due on September 30th, 1894, has been paid before tender, the tenderer will be required to refund one rupee per cent.

Loan of 1854-55.—No payment after that due and payable on June 30th, 1894, will be made.

(4) In the case of the loans of 1879 and 1842-43 interest will be allowed up to their respective half-yearly dates, July 15th, 1894, and July 31st, 1894, and no further adjustment will be required.

(5) In all cases the tenderer will be required to abandon all claim for interest between the above dates, namely, 29th June, 15th July or 31st July (as the case may be) and 31st December 1894.

(6) Notes may be tendered for transfer at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed:

"Received the amount of this Note by transfer to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1893-94 under Notification of October 8th, 1894."

(7) The Governor-General in Council reserves to himself the right to withdraw this Notification at any time when he deems fit to do so, and he will in any case withdraw it as soon as it is known that the aggregate balance outstanding for discharge is reduced to one crore of rupees.

(8) The Secretary of State will issue a Notification in London, stating the terms on which Notes of the four per cent. loans above mentioned will be received for transfer by the Bank of England.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th October 1894.

No. 385.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1680-E., dated 27th September 1894, the services of Mr. C. Tickell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 10th October 1894.

No. 389.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Ottley, C.I.E., R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is appointed Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, in succession to Colonel F. J. Home, C.S I., R. E.

No. 390.—Mr. T. Higham, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Ottley, C.I.E., R.E.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 18TH, 1894.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th August 1894.

No. 2083-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will during His Excellency's tour in November 1894 hold Levées at the following places on the dates mentioned below :—

Quetta	3rd November	10 P.M.
Karachi	10th ,,	9-30 P.M.
Rawalpindi	16th ,,	9-30 P.M.
Peshawar	19th ,,	9-30 P.M.
Lahore	26th ,,	9-30 P.M.

2. All Civil and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Native Regiments at the above stations are invited to attend.

3. His Excellency will also be glad to receive other Gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan for the Levée to be held at Quetta, and in the case of Levées at other places to the Commissioners of the respective Divisions, who will issue cards of admission, which should be shown to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levée, if required.

4. All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards with their names legibly written upon them.

5. Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress; Gentlemen not wearing uniform in Evening Dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED OCTOBER 20TH, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th October 1894.

No. 563.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission :—

Lieutenant D. B. Blakeway, 30th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant B. O. Roe, 5th Punjab Infantry.

MEDICAL.

The 16th October 1894.

No. 635.—The services of Surgeon-Captain F. H. Burton-Brown, M B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Officiating Professor in the Lahore Medical College.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th October 1894.

No. 1139.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, consequent on the retirement of Mr. A. H. Benton, Indian Civil Service :—

Mr. A. W. Stogdon, I.C.S., temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to be a Judge of that Court.

Babu Protul Chandar Chatterji, Rai Bahadur, at present officiating as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to be Additional Judge temporarily, until further orders.

POLICE.

The 19th October 1894.

No. 635.—The services of Lieutenant F. C. D. Amesbury, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th November 1894.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 5204-A.

Simla, the 16th October 1894.

Whereas under the Notification of this Department No. 3257, dated the 30th June 1894, all outstanding Promissory Notes of the Government of India and Stock-certificates of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 are under notice of discharge on the 1st November 1894;

It is hereby notified that the said notes will be received for discharge, from and after this day, at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and will be discharged in full including interest up to October 31st inclusive, as soon as they can be examined and passed for payment.

Nothing in this Notification affects the terms of the Notification No. 5080, dated the 8th October 1894, whereby proprietors of such notes and certificates have the option of tendering them for transfer to the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The 19th October 1894.

No. 5288 *A.*—Notice is hereby given that Government Promissory Notes and Stock of the 3½ per cent. loans may be transferred on the conditions stated below:

(*a*) from any one of the 3½ per cent. loans of 1842-43, 1854-55, 1st May 1865 and 1879 to any other of those loans;

(*b*) from the 3½ per cent. loan of 1853-54 to the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94.

2. The conditions on which such transfer is permitted are that—

(i) a full half year's interest is due on the Government Promissory Note or Stock Certificate at the time it is presented for transfer,

(ii) the new Note or Certificate will be issued bearing interest from the commencement of the current half year of the loan to which it appertains,

(iii) interest up to that date will be paid on the old Note or Certificate.

3. The usual fee for renewal will be charged on each new Note or Certificate issued.

4. This Notification supersedes paragraph 2 of the Notification in this Department, No. 4565-A., dated 20th October 1893.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th October 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 962.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, (m. c) for one year,—111 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

* * * * *

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 972.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India

Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

In place of Surgeon-Colonel E. O. Tandy, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, retired with the special additional pension of £250. Dated 2nd April 1894.

SURGEON-COLONEL JAMES CLEGHORN, M.D., INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Dates of Commission.

Assistant Surgeon	31st March 1865.
Surgeon	1st July 1873.
Surgeon-Major	31st March 1877.
Brigade-Surgeon	20th December 1888.
Deputy Surgeon-General ...	13th August 1891.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 6th Bengal Native Infantry, in medical charge, 1865-67.

Regimental duty, 10th Bengal Native Infantry, in medical charge (officiating for some time in medical charge of the 6th Bengal Cavalry), 1867-70.

Civil Surgeon of Azimghar (officiating for some time at Jaunpur), 1870-72.

Officiating Civil Surgeon of Etawah, 1872-73.

Joint Civil Surgeon, Allahabad, and Superintendent of the District Jail, 1873-76.

Civil Surgeon, Naini Tal, 1876-77.

In medical charge of the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, 1877-78.

Civil Surgeon, Naini Tal, Bara Banki, Mirzapore and Allahabad, 1878-85.

Officiating Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, 1885-86.

Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Lucknow, 1886-91.

Deputy Surgeon-General and Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, 1891-94.

War services.

Bhutan, 1865-66.—(India medal and clasp).

* * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 974.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Veterinary-Captain Joshua Arthur Nunn, D.S.O., Army Veterinary Department, to be Veterinary Captain.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th October 1894.

No. 395.—Mr. F. F. Hensley, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is, at the end of his privilege leave, transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

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NOTIFICATION.

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By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA," OCTOBER 20, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. 22-F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests),—dated Simla, the 19th October 1894.

Read—

Circular Resolution of this Department, No. 17-105-A., dated 15th July 1891.

Chapters VIII and IX of Dr. Völcker's Report on the Improvement of Indian Agriculture.

Review of Forest Administration in British India for 1892-93 by the Inspector-General of Forests.

RESOLUTION.

In Chapter VIII of his Report on the Improvement of Indian Agriculture, Dr. Völcker dwells at length upon the importance of so directing the policy of the Forest Department that it shall serve agricultural interests more directly than at present; and in his Review of Forest Administration for 1892-93, the Inspector-General of Forests discusses in some detail the principles which should underly the management of State forests in British India. While agreeing generally with the principles thus enunciated by the Inspector-General of Forests, the Government of India think that it will be convenient to state here the general policy which they desire should be followed in this matter; more especially as they are of opinion that an imperfect apprehension of that policy has, in some recent instances, been manifested.

2. The sole object with which State forests are administered is the public benefit. In some cases the public to be benefited are the whole body of tax-payers; in others, the people of the tract within which the forest is situated; but in almost all cases the constitution and preservation of a forest involve, in greater or less degree, the regulation of rights and the restriction of privileges of user in the forest area which may have previously been enjoyed by the inhabitants of its immediate neighbourhood. This regulation and restriction are justified only when the advantage to be gained by the public is great; and the cardinal principle to be observed is that the rights and privileges of individuals must be limited, otherwise than for their own benefit, only in such degree as is absolutely necessary to secure that advantage.

3. The forests of India, being State property, may be broadly classed under the following headings:—

(*a*) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds.
(*b*) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes.
(*c*) Minor forests.
(*d*) Pasture lands.

It is not intended that any attempt should be made to class existing State forests under one or other of these four heads. Some forests may occupy intermediate positions, and parts of one and the same forest may fall under different heads. The classification is useful only as affording a basis for the indication of the broad policy which should govern the treatment of each class respectively; and in applying the general policy, the fullest consideration must be given to local circumstances.

4. The first class of forests are generally situated on hill slopes, where the preservation of such vegetation as exists, or the encouragement of further growth, is essential to the protection from the devastating action of hill torrents of the cultivated plains that lie below them. Here the interests to be protected are important beyond all comparison with the interests which it may be necessary to restrict; and, so long as there is a reasonable hope of the restriction being effectual, the lesser interests must not be allowed to stand in the way.

5. The second class of State forests include the great tracts from which our supply of the more valuable timbers—teak, sál, deodár, and the like—is obtained. They are for the most part (though not always) essentially forest tracts and encumbered by very limited rights of user; and when this is the case, they should be managed mainly on commercial lines as valuable properties of, and sources of revenue to, the State. Even in these cases, however, customs of user will for the most part have sprung up on the margins

of the forest; this user is often essential to the prosperity of the people who have enjoyed it; and the fact that its extent is limited in comparison with the area under forest renders it the more easy to continue it in full. The needs of communities dwelling on the margins of forest tracts consist mainly in small timber for building, wood for fuel, leaves for manure and for fodder, thorns for fencing, grass and grazing for their cattle, and edible forest products for their own consumption. Every reasonable facility should be afforded to the people concerned for the full and easy satisfaction of these needs, if not free (as may be possible where a system of regular cuttings has been established), then at low and not at competitive rates. It should be distinctly understood that considerations of forest income are to be subordinated to that satisfaction.

There is reason to believe that the area which is suitable to the growth of valuable timber has been over-estimated, and that some of the tracts which have been reserved for this purpose might have been managed with greater profit both to the public and to the State, if the efforts of the Forest Department had been directed to supplying the large demand of the agricultural and general population for small timber, rather than the limited demand of merchants for large timber. Even in tracts of which the conditions are suited to the growth of large timber, it should be carefully considered in each case whether it would not be better, both in the interests of the people and of the revenue, to work them with the object of supplying the requirements of the general, and in particular of the agricultural population.

6. It should also be remembered that, subject to certain conditions to be referred to presently, the claims of cultivation are stronger than the claims of forest preservation. The pressure of the population upon the soil is one of the greatest difficulties that India has to face, and that application of the soil must generally be preferred which will support the largest numbers in proportion to the area. Accordingly, wherever an effective demand for culturable land exists, and can only be supplied from forest areas, the land should ordinarily be relinquished without hesitation; and if this principle applies to the valuable class of forests under consideration, it applies *à fortiori* to the less valuable classes which are presently to be discussed. When cultivation has been established, it will generally be advisable to disforest the newly-settled area. But it should be distinctly understood that there is nothing in the Forest Act, or in any rules or orders now in force, which limits the discretion of Local Governments, without previous reference to the Government of India (though, of course, always subject to the control of that Government) in diverting forest land to agricultural purposes, even though that land may have been declared reserved forest under the Act.

7. Mention has been made of certain conditions to which the application of the principle laid down in the preceding paragraph should be subject. They have for their object the utilization of the forest area to the greatest good of the community. In the first place, the honey-combing of a valuable forest by patches of cultivation should not be allowed; as the only object it can serve is to substitute somewhat better land in patches for sufficiently good land in large blocks, while it renders the proper preservation of the remaining forest area almost impossible. The evil here is greater than the good. In the second place, the cultivation must be permanent. Where the physical conditions are such that the removal of the protection afforded by forest growth must result, after a longer or shorter period, in the sterilization or destruction of the soil, the case falls under the principle discussed in paragraph 4 of this Resolution. So again a system of shifting cultivation, which denudes a large area of forest growth in order to place a small area under crops, costs more to the community than it is worth, and can only be permitted, under due regulation, where forest tribes depend on it for their sustenance. In the third place, the cultivation in question must not be merely nominal, and an excuse for the creation of pastoral or semi-pastoral villages, which do more harm to the forest than the good they reap from it. And in the fourth place, cultivation must not be allowed so to extend as to encroach upon the minimum area of forest which is needed in order to supply the general forest needs of the country, or the reasonable forest requirements, present and prospective, of the neighbourhood in which it is situated. In many tracts cultivation is practically impossible without the assistance of forests, and it must not be allowed to destroy that upon which its existence depends.

8. It has been stated above that the forests under consideration are generally, but not always, free from customs of user. When, as sometimes happens, they are so intermingled with permanent villages and cultivation that customary rights and privileges militate against their management as revenue-paying properties, the principles laid down at the end of paragraph 5 of this Resolution should be observed, and considerations of income should be made secondary to the full satisfaction of local needs. Such restrictions as may be necessary for the preservation of the forest, or for the better enjoyment of its benefits, should be imposed; but no restriction should be placed upon reasonable local demands, merely in order to increase the State revenues.

9. The third class of forests include those tracts which, though true forests, produce only the inferior sorts of timber or the smaller growths of the better sorts. In some cases the supply of fuel for manufactures, railways, and like purposes is of such importance that these forests fall more properly under the second class, and must be mainly managed as commercial undertakings. But the forests now to be considered are those which are useful chiefly as supplying fuel and fodder or grazing for local consumption; and these must be managed mainly in the interests of the population of the tract which supplies its forest requirements from this source. The first object to be aimed at is to preserve the wood and grass from destruction; for user must not be exercised so as to annihilate its subject, and the people must be protected against their own improvidence. The second object should be to supply the produce of the forests to the greatest advantage and convenience of the people. To these two objects all considerations of revenue should ordinarily be subordinated.

10. It must not be supposed from the preceding remarks that it is the intention of the Government of India to forego all revenue from the large areas that are valuable chiefly for the fuel and fodder which they yield. Cases must be distinguished. Where the areas in question afford the only grazing and the only supply of fuel to villages which lie around or within them, the necessities of the inhabitants of these villages must be treated as paramount, and they should be satisfied at the most moderate rates, and with as little direct official interference as possible. But where the villages of the tract have already ample pasture grounds attached to their cultivation and owned and managed by themselves, and where the Crown lands merely supplement these pastures, and afford grazing to a nomad pastoral population, or to the herds that shift from one portion of the country to another with the changes of the season, Government may justly expect to reap a fair income from its property. Even in such cases, however, the convenience and advantage of the graziers should be studiously considered, and the inhabitants of the locality, or those who habitually graze over it, should have a preferential claim at rates materially lower than might be obtained in the open market. It will often be advantageous to fix the grazing demand upon a village or a nomad community for a year or a term of years. The system, like every other, has difficulties that are peculiar to it; but it reduces the interference of petty officials to the lowest point, and minimizes their opportunities for extortion and oppression. Where grazing fees are levied *per capita*, free passes are often given to a certain number of cattle. In such cases the cattle which are to graze free should include, not only the oxen which are actually employed on the plough, but also a reasonable number of milch cattle and calves. A cow or a buffalo is as much a necessity to a cultivator, using the word necessity in a reasonably wide sense, as is a plough-bullock; and in many parts the oxen are bred in the village.

11. In the portions of his report which are referred to in the preamble to this Resolution Dr. Völcker strongly recommends the formation of fuel and fodder preserves, and the Government of India has repeatedly urged the same policy upon Local Governments. The question whether any particular area can be made to support a greater number of cattle by preserving the grass and cutting it for fodder, or by permitting grazing upon it, is one that must be decided by the local circumstances of each case. But when it has been decided, the issues are by no means exhausted. It has been stated in paragraph 9 above that one main object towards which the management of these minor forests should be directed is, the supply of fuel and fodder "to the greatest advantage and convenience of the people." In doing so, due regard must be had to their habits and wishes. It may be that strict preservation and periodical closures, or the total prohibition of grazing, will result in the largest yield both of fuel and of fodder in the form of hay. But that is of small avail if the people will not utilize the increased supply in the form in which it is offered them. The customs of generations alter slowly in India; and though much may and should be done to lead the people to their own profit, yet it must be done gently and gradually, always remembering that their contentment is no less important an object than is their material advantage. It must be remembered, moreover, that the object of excluding grazing from the preserves in question is the advantage of the *neighbourhood*; and that the realization of a larger income than grazing would yield, by preserving the produce, only to sell it to the highest bidder for consumption in large towns at a distance from the preserve, is *not* always in accordance with the policy which the Government of India has inculcated. Here again circumstances must decide. It may be that the local supply of fuel or fodder, independently of the reserved area, is sufficient in ordinary years for the needs of the neighbourhood. In such a case the produce may legitimately be disposed of in such years to the greatest advantage, reserving it for local consumption only when the external supply runs short. Finally, the remarks regarding agency in paragraph 12, and the more general considerations that are discussed below in paragraph 13 of this Resolution, apply in full force to areas thus reserved for the supply of fuel and fodder.

12. The fourth class of forests referred to are pastures and grazing grounds proper, which are usually forests only in name. It is often convenient, indeed, to declare them forests under the Act, in order to obtain a statutory settlement of the rights which the State on the one hand and private individuals or communities on the other possess over them. But it by no means follows as a matter of course that these lands should be subjected to any strict system of conservation, or that they should be placed under the management of the Forest Department. The question of agency is purely one of economy and expediency; and the Government of India believe that in some cases where these lands are managed by the Forest Department, the expenditure on establishment exceeds the revenue that is, or at any rate the revenue that ought to be, realized from them.

The following remarks apply, not only to forest lands under the Act, whether administered by the Forest Department or not, but also to all Crown waste, even though not declared to be forest. Here the interests of the local community reach their maximum, while those of the general public are of the slightest nature. It follows that the principles which have been already laid down for the management of minor forests apply, if possible, with even greater force to the management of grazing areas pure and simple.

13. The difficulties which arise in connection with these areas are apt to present themselves in their most aggravated form where the tenure of land is ryotwari. In zamindari tracts the Crown lands generally assume the second of the two forms indicated in paragraph 10 of this Resolution. But where the settlement is ryotwari, every survey number or field that is unoccupied or unassigned is in the possession and at the disposal of Government, and trespass upon it is *primâ facie* forbidden. In some cultivated tracts, these unoccupied and waste lands are the only source available from which the grazing requirements of the resident population can be met. The Government of India are clearly of opinion that the intermixture of plots of Government land which are used for grazing only, but upon which trespass is forbidden, with the cultivation of occupancy or proprietary holders, is apt to lead to extreme abuses, and especially so when these plots are under the management of the Forest Department. The inferior subordinates of the Forest Department are perhaps as reliable as can be expected on the pay which we can afford to give, but their morality is no higher than that of the uneducated classes from which they are drawn; while the enormous areas over which they are scattered and the small number of the controlling staff render effective supervision most difficult. It is not right, in order to protect the grass or the grazing dues on plots of waste scattered over the face of a cultivated district, to put it into the power of an underling to pound or threaten to pound cattle on the plea that they have overstepped the boundary between their owner's field and the next. Still less right is it to permit the exercise of the power of compounding offences allowed by section 67 of the Forest Act to depend upon the mere report of a subordinate servant, or to expose him to the temptations which such a power holds out. Where the interests involved are sufficiently important, it may perhaps be necessary to accept the danger of extortion while minimizing as far as possible the opportunities for it. But in the case under consideration the interests involved are trifling, while the opportunities are unlimited.

14. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government of India do not desire that grazing should be looked upon primarily as a source of income. But it by no means follows that all revenues from scattered Government lands should be relinquished. It is, indeed, inadvisable that this should be done, as to do so would give the raiyats an interest in opposing allotment and making things unpleasant for new occupants. But the objections to direct management which have just been pointed out are reduced to a minimum or altogether avoided when the management is placed in hands of the resident cultivators or of representatives from among them. It will generally be possible to lease or otherwise manage the unoccupied lands of a village through the agency of the community; not, indeed, at the highest price which they are ready to pay to escape such evils as have just been alluded to, but at a moderate estimate of their value to them, fixed in view of the fact that herds and flocks, which cannot exist without grazing, are often a necessary condition of the successful conduct of that cultivation upon which the Government land-revenue is paid. In no case should fields that have been relinquished be let to outsiders at a reduced assessment for grazing purposes, for then we might have speculators taking up such fields, mainly in order to make what they can out of trespassing cattle.

15. One more point of principle remains to be noticed. The procedure under Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act, whereby forests are declared to be protected, has been in certain cases regarded by the Government of India as a provisional and intermediate procedure, designed to afford time for consideration and decision, with the object of ultimately constituting so much of the area as it is intended to retain a reserved forest under Chapter II, and of relinquishing the remainder altogether. The Act provides two distinct procedures. By the more strict

one, under Chapter II, existing rights may be either settled, transferred or commuted, and this procedure will ordinarily be applied to forests of the first and second classes indicated in paragraph 3 of this Resolution. By the second procedure under Chapter IV rights are recorded and regulated; and this procedure will often be properly followed where the rights to which the area is subject are extensive, and the forest is to be managed mainly in the interests of the local community. It will ordinarily be applied to forests of the 3rd and 4th classes. This second procedure may indeed be provisional, and introductory to reservation under Chapter II; but there is in the Forest Act nothing repugnant to giving it a larger and even a permanent operation. As regards Governemnt, the chief difference between the two procedures is that new rights may spring up in a protected, but not in a reserved forest, and that the record-of-rights framed under Chapter II is conclusive, while that framed under Chapter IV only carries a presumption of truth. It is believed that this presumption offers ample security where the object of regulating the rights is to provide for their more beneficial exercise, rather than to override them in the public interest. As regards the people, the chief difference is that, speaking broadly, in a reserved forest everything is an offence that is not permitted, while in a protected forest nothing is an offence that is not prohibited. In theory it is possible so to frame the permission and the prohibition as to make the results identical in the two cases; but in practice it is almost impossible to do so. If it were not so, the distinction drawn by the legislature would be unnecessary and meaningless. It is only where the public interests involved are of sufficient importance to justify the stricter procedure and the more comprehensive definition of forest offences that the latter should be adopted.

The Governor-General in Council desires, therefore, that with regard both to fuel and fodder preserves, and to grazing areas pure and simple, and especially to such of them as lie in the midst of cultivated tracts, it may be considered in each case whether it is necessary to class them, or, if already so classed, to retain them as forest areas; and if this question is decided in the affirmative, whether it would not be better to constitute them protected rather than reserved forests.

16. Such are the general principles which the Government of India desire should be observed in the administration of all State forests in British India. They are fully aware that the detailed application of these principles must depend upon an infinite variety of circumstances which will have to be duly weighed in each case by the local authorities, to whose discretion the decision must be left. One of the dangers which it is most difficult to guard against is the fraudulent abuse of concessions for commercial purposes; and only local considerations can indicate how this can best be met. The Government of India recognize the fact that the easier treatment in the matter of forest produce which His Excellency in Council desires should be extended to the agricultural classes may, especially in the case of true forest areas, necessitate more careful supervision in order that the concession may be confined within its legitimate limits. But, on the other hand, they think that, in some Provinces, it will render possible a considerable reduction of existing establishment; and they desire that this matter may be carefully considered with reference to what has been said above in paragraph 12. They know also that in some Provinces forest policy is already framed on the lines which they wish to see followed in all. But the Governor-General in Council believes that Local Governments and Administrations will be glad to receive the assurance now given them, that the Supreme Government will cordially support them in recognizing and providing for local requirements to the utmost point that is consistent with Imperial interests. Where working-plans or plans of operation are framed for forests, the provisions necessary for this purpose should be embodied in them. The exercise of the rights that have been recorded at settlement will necessarily be provided for in these plans. Where further concessions are made by way of privilege and grace, it will be well to grant them for some such limited period as ten years, so that they may, if necessary, be revised from time to time, as the circumstances on which they were moulded change.

Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Ajmere.
Andamans.
Baluchistan.
Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and to the Inspector-General of Forests: also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED OCTOBER 27TH, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October 1894.

No. 327.—With reference to Rules 5 and 10 of the Rules published with Home Department Resolution No. 2 Ex.—188-199, dated 5th June 1894, and to Rules 2 and 6 published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated 10th instant, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices and in the Clerical Establishments of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal, will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, and at Allahabad and Lahore, at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively, in January 1895. The exact dates will be notified hereafter. The hours of examination will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. daily.

The probable number of vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices to be competed for is sixteen. Of these, eight will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of such candidates, duly qualified, appear for the examination to be held at Allahabad and Lahore. The remaining eight vacancies will be offered for competition among the candidates examined at Calcutta, and such candidates, temporarily resident but not domiciled in any of the Provinces enumerated above, as may be permitted to present themselves for examination at Allahabad and Lahore.

The probable number of vacancies in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal is ten. These will be reserved for candidates examined at Calcutta.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs. 10) into the nearest Treasury, and forward the Treasury receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Application for permission to appear at the examination should be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the date of this Notification and the 15th December next (inclusive).

The attention of intending candidates is called to Rule 9 of the Rules published with the Home Department Resolution of the 5th June 1894 prescribing the particulars * and documents which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

* (1) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office,—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th October 1894.

No. 296.—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1173, dated the 19th July 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules under Section 36 (*a*) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act No. VI of 1886 :—

1. The following fees shall be payable under Section 35 of the said Act, namely :

	Fees. Rs. A P.
For inspection of the descriptive list of registers or records delivered to the Registrar-General by Commissioners appointed under Chapter V of the said Act ...	1 0 0
For each copy of an entry in any register or record described in the above-mentioned descriptive list ...	1 0 0

Provided that soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Regular forces and all seamen shall be exempted from the payment of the foregoing fees, when the same are payable to a Registrar-General or a Government servant who is not a Minister of Religion.

2. When fees payable under the foregoing rule are received by a Registrar-General or any person being a Government servant and not a Minister of Religion, having the custody of any such registers or records as aforesaid, they shall be entered in a register and otherwise treated as if they were fees realized under the rules published under the Notification No. 1173, dated 19th July 1888, above referred to. When such fees are received by any other person, they may be retained by such person.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October 1894.

No. 410.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the class of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Hilton, J. E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* ...	18th June 1894.
Preston, S. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary ...	9th July 1894.

No. 411.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the 14th September 1894 :—

Names.	From	To
* * * *	* * † *	* * * *
Dempster, J. I. R. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class,	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 18TH, 1894.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th August 1894.

No. 2083-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will during His Excellency's tour in November 1894 hold Levées at the following places on the dates mentioned below :—

Quetta	...	...	...	3rd November	10 P.M.
Karachi	...	...	...	10th ,,	9-30 P.M.
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	16th ,,	9-30 P.M.
Peshawar	...	...	...	19th ,,	9-30 P.M.
Lahore	...	...	...	26th ,,	9-30 P.M.

2. All Civil and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Native Regiments at the above stations are invited to attend.

3. His Excellency will also be glad to receive other Gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan for the Levée to be held at Quetta, and in the case of Levées at other places to the Commissioners of the respective Divisions, who will issue cards of admission, which should be shown to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levée, if required.

4. All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards with their names legibly written upon them.

5. Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress; Gentlemen not wearing uniform in Evening Dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED NOVEMBER 3RD, 1894.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th October, 1894.

No. 1751-*G.*—The services of Surgeon-Captain F. H. Burton-Brown, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are, with reference to the notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 636 (Medical), dated the 16th October, 1894, placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as officiating Professor in the Lahore Medical College.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 2nd November, 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

REMOVALS.

No. 1026.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain W. G. Barnes is superseded for absence without leave under the provisions of paragraph 83, Army Regulations, India, vol. IX.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November 1894.

No. 430.—Mr. E. E. Oliver, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th October 1894, during the absence of Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, C.I.E., R. E., on furlough, or until further orders. While so officiating Mr. Oliver will hold the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.

Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with temporary rank in the 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. E. E. Oliver, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his circle.

The 2nd November, 1894.

No. 433—*Corrigendum.* The sub. *pro tem.* promotion of Mr. J. E. Hilton to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, has effect from the 9th July 1894 instead of from the date published in Public Works Department Notification No. 410, dated 26th October 1894.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 18TH, 1894.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th August 1894.

No. 2083-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will during His Excellency's tour in November 1894 hold Levées at the following places on the dates mentioned below :—

Quetta	3rd November		10 P.M.
Karachi	10th	"	9-30 P.M.
Ráwalpindi	16th	"	9-30 P.M.
Peshâwar	19th	"	9-30 P.M.
Lahore	26th	"	9-30 P.M.

2. All Civil and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Native Regiments at the above stations are invited to attend.

3. His Excellency will also be glad to receive other Gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan for the Levée to be held at Quetta, and in the case of Levées at other places to the Commissioners of the respective Divisions, who will issue cards of admission, which should be shown to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levée, if required.

4. All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards with their names legibly written upon them.

5. Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress; Gentlemen not wearing uniform in Evening Dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED NOVEMBER 10TH, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 8th November 1894.

No. 1137-*F.*—Consequent on the return of Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator of Forests, Berar, from the privilege leave granted him in the Notification of this Department No. 972-F., dated the 28th September 1894, Mr. H. Calthrop, Officiating Conservator, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator in Berar with effect from 25th October 1894.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th November 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1043.—Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division, is permitted to reside out of India on succession to Colonel's allowance on 13th December 1894.

W. R. LEG. ANDERSON,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 18TH, 1894.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th August 1894.

No. 2083-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will during **His Excellency's** tour in November 1894 hold Levées at the following places on the **dates mentioned** below :—

Quetta	...	...	... 3rd November		10 P.M.
Karachi	...	...	... 10th	"	9-30 P.M.
Ráwalpindi	...	...	... 16th	"	9-30 P.M.
Pesháwar	...	...	... 19th	"	9-30 P.M.
Lahore	...	...	... 26th	"	9-30 P.M.

2. All Civil and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Native Regiments at the above stations are invited to attend.

3. His Excellency will also be glad to receive other Gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan for the Levée to be held at Quetta, and in the case of Levées at other places to the Commissioners of the respective Divisions, who will issue cards of admission, which should be shown to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levée, if required.

4. All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards with their names legibly written upon them.

5. Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress; Gentlemen not wearing uniform in Evening Dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED NOVEMBER 17TH, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1894.

No. 355.—With reference to paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 327, dated the 26th October 1894, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and attached offices and in the clerical establishments of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University on Saturday, the 5th January 1895, and following week days.

2. The examination at Allahabad and Lahore of candidates for appointments in the Secretariat offices of the Government of India and attached offices will be held on the above dates at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1894.

No. 1186-*F.*—With reference to the notification of this Department, No. 1048-F., dated the 19th ultimo, Mr. Dansey assumed charge of the Punjab Forest Circle on the 10th November 1894.

From the same date, Mr. Dansey will officiate in the 1st Grade of Conservators during the absence of Mr. H. C. Hill on privilege leave, or until further orders; and Mr. C. F. Elliott, Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, Punjab, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, and is retransferred to Balúchistán.

Mr. A. M. Reuther, Deputy Conservator, Balúchistán, on relief by Mr. Elliott, is posted to the Punjab.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 24TH, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 23rd November, 1894.

No. 1921.—In supersession of Notification No. 1860, dated the 2nd instant, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Chapter 67, to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Lahore in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd November, 1894.

No. 1278.—The services of Lieutenant F. W. Lethbridge, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Rawalpindi.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1894.

No. 3012-102.—Veterinary-Lieutenant E. E. Martin, Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, with effect from the 3rd October, 1894, and is posted to the Punjab.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

The 22nd November, 1894.

No. 4818-6.—The names of the Governors appointed to act on the Indian Section, of the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute during the year ending July 1895 are published for information:—

* * * * * * * *

(2) *On behalf of Local Governments and Native States.*

* * * * * * * *

Punjab—Baden H. Baden-Powell, Esq., C. I. E. (late Bengal Civil Service).

* * * * * * * *

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd November, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1076.—It is notified for general information that the following procedure will be followed from the 1st April, 1895, in dealing with the transfers of military officers from military to civil employment :—

(1) Applications from Local Governments or Administrations for the services of a military officer should, if possible, specify the length of time for which his services are likely to be required, and also where and when he should join his civil appointment. They will be submitted to the Government of India in the Home or Foreign Department, as the case may be, and will be transferred for disposal to the Military Department. That department will refer to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who, after ascertaining from the Lieutenant-General Commanding the forces in the Command to which the officer may belong that his services are available, will place them at the disposal of the Government of India.

At the same time the Lieutenant-General Commanding will issue the necessary orders to the officer directing him to join his civil appointment.

(2) The procedure for obtaining the services of officers for temporary duty will be as laid down in paragraph 276, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II, except that General Officers Commanding Districts will report to Lieutenant-Generals instead of to Army Head-Quarters.

(3) The present procedure will continue in cases in which a Civil Department of the Government of India may require the services of a military officer for civil employment.

(4) Applications from military officers for civil employment will be submitted, through General Officers Commanding Districts, to Lieutenant-Generals Commanding, who will forward them to Army Head-Quarters for transmission to the department of the Government of India concerned, through the Military Department.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1082.—The following extracts are publisbed for general information :—

"London Gazette" dated 23rd October 1894, *pages* 5930 *and* 5931.

* * * * * * * *

India Office, 23*rd October*, 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps * * * * * made by the Governments in India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenants to be Captains.

* * * * * * * *

Dated 25th August 1894.

* * * * * * * *

Frederick Cholmondeley Dering Amesbury.
Charles William Field.

* * * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Calcutta, the 24th November, 1894.

No. 5783-*A*.—Whereas under the Notification of this Department, No. 4092, dated the 13th August, 1894, all outstanding Promissory Notes of the Government of India and Stock Certificates of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, which did not on that date stand enfaced for payment of interest at any Treasury or Public Debt Office other than Calcutta, are under notice of discharge on the 1st December, 1894; It is hereby notified that the said notes will be received for discharge, from and after this day, at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and will be discharged in full, including interest up to November 30th inclusive, as soon as they can be examined and passed for payment. Nothing in this Notification affects the terms of the Notification No. 5080, dated the 8th October, 1894, whereby proprietors of such Notes and Certificates have the option of tendering them for transfer to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1893-94.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd November 1894.

No. 445.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows :—

* * * * * * * *

To Punjab.

Mr. W. H. Smith.

Mr. A. S. Montgomery.

* * * * * * * *

W. S. S. BISSET, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 1ST, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1894.

No. 390.—The following regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in August, 1895, are published for general information:—

Copies of these Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, under the subjoined Regulations, commencing on the 1st August, 1895.

The number of persons to be selected at this Examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the 31st May, 1895, *an application on the prescribed form, accompanied by evidence on the points mentioned in Regulation 2, and by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined. Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than* 1st *May*, 1895.

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted on the 18th July, 1895, *to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates will be required to attend, and as to the manner in which the fee (the amount of which is at present under consideration) is to be paid.*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
24th October 1894.

REGULATIONS.

*** *The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year :—*

1. An Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners :—

(i.) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(ii.) That his age will be above twenty-one years and under twenty-three years, on the 1st April, in the year in which the Examination is to be held.

[*N. B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which has family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*]

(iii.) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.

(iv.) That he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may however in their discretion at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500
Greek Language and Literature	750
Latin Language and Literature	750
English Language and Literature (including special period named by the Commissioners) (*a*)	500
French Language and Literature	500
German Language and Literature	500
Mathematics (pure and applied)	900
Advanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied) ...	900

(*a*) In the syllabus referred to in Note (*c*).

Natural Science, *i.e.*, any number not exceeding *three* of the following subjects:—

		Marks.
Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics (*N.B.* This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)	600	1,800
Higher Chemistry	600	
Higher Physics	600	
Geology	600	
Botany	600	
Zoology	600	
Animal Physiology	600	
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)		400
Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)		400
English History...		500
General Modern History (period to be selected by Candidates from list in the syllabus issued by the Commissioners, one period at least to include Indian History) (*b*)		500
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern) ...		400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)		400
Political Economy and Economic History		500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation) ...		500
Roman Law		500
English Law. Under the head of "English Law" shall be included the following subjects, *viz*:—(1) Law of Contract; (2) Law of Evidence; (3) Law of the Constitution; (4) Criminal Law; (5) Law of Real Property; and of these five subjects Candidates shall be at liberty to offer any four, but not more than four		500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge (*c*) No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (*d*) in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

(*b*) See Note (*c*).

(*c*) A syllabus, defining in general terms the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

(*d*) Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction. Each science will, for the purpose of deduction, be treated as a separate subject.

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above-mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A Candidate entitled to be deemed a selected Candidate, but declining to accept the nomination as such, which may be offered to him, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (*e*) :—

Compulsory—

		Marks.
1.	Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, 1882 ...	500
2.	The Principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400
3.	History of British India	300

Optional. [Not more than two of these subjects]—

1.	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, and the Indian Contract Act, 1872	450
2.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	350
*3.	Sanskrit	400
*4.	Arabic	400
5.	Persian	400
*6.	Political Economy	400

In this Examination, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the open competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This Examination will be held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "*Final Examination.*"

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in riding.

The examinations in riding will be held as follows :—

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(*e*) Instructions, showing the extent of the Examination, will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

* These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the open competition.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination, Candidates who may fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well and to perform journeys on horseback, shall receive a Certificate which shall entitle them to be credited with 200 marks to be added to their marks in the Final Examination.

(3) Candidates who fail to obtain this Certificate, but who gain a Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be allowed to proceed to India, but will be subjected on their arrival to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government. A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to gain at least the Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subject specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S. W.," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before 31st May in the year in which the Examination is to be held.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :—

(i.) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii.) *An allowance amounting to £100 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State,* viz., *the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen; Victoria University, Manchester; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have conducted themselves well and complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates. The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.*

(iii.) *The allowance of £100 will not be paid to any Selected Candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and every Certificated candidate must, before receiving his allowance, give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.*

(iv.) *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(v.) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*

(vi.) *Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vii.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination held in any year will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

[Copies of this Application Form may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1895.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CANDIDATE HIMSELF.

*** *The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission on or before the* 31st May, 1895.

Date————————

SIR,

BEING desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 1st of August, 1895, I transmit herewith as required by the Regulations—

(1.) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age was above 21 years and under 23 years on the 1st of April, 1895.

(1.) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the next page will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(2.) A certificate signed by

of my having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India.

(2.) The terms indicated must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st May, 1895.

(3.) Proof of my moral character, *viz.*:—

(1.) A testimonial from

(2.) A testimonial from

(3.) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st May, 1895. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(4.) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined.

(4.) This should be given on the form attached.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (i) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,
Your obedient Servant.

Name in full————————

*Address to which you wish the Order for admission to the Examination to be sent.** ————————

* See Note (a) on Regulations.

Date————————

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission,
London, S. W.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every candidate born in the United Kingdom should produce a certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his Provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India may produce a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth, it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth. When such certificates are not in the possession of the candidates, an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age and nationality certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

[*No Certificates except those issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, will be accepted for this competition.*]

Except as noted in paragraphs II and III, every Candidate is expected to produce a Certificate of *Birth*. The Civil Service Commissioners will not in ordinary cases accept a Certificate of Baptism, or other testimony, unless they are first satisfied that a Certificate of Birth cannot be procured.

Official Certificates of Birth may generally be obtained as follows:—

(*a*) *For persons born in England or Wales since 30th June, 1837.*—From the Registrar-General, Somerset House, London; or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

(*b*) *For persons born in Scotland since 31st December, 1854.*—From the General Register Office, Edinburgh; or from the Registrar of the parish or district in which the birth took place.

(*c*) *For persons born in Ireland since 31st December, 1863.*—From the General Register Office, Dublin; or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

(*d*) *For persons of English, Scottish, or Irish parentage born on board British ships since the dates mentioned in (a), (b) and (c) respectively.*—From the General Register Office, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to parentage.

(*e*) *For persons born in India of European parents.*—From the India Office, London.

Any Candidate who cannot produce a Certificate of Birth from one of the authorities named should, if possible, procure a Certificate of Baptism, and should then apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, for further instructions.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1895.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS TO BE FILLED UP AND RETURNED WITH THE FORM OF APPLICATION.

*** *Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select, and sign your name in the place indicated on the next page.*

INITIALS.	
....	English Composition.
....	Sanskrit Language and Literature.
....	Arabic Language and Literature.
....	Greek Language and Literature.
....	Latin Language and Literature.
....	English Language and Literature.
....	†French language and Literature.
....	†German Language and Literature.
....	Mathematics (pure and applied).
....	Advanced Mathematical Subjects (pure and applied).
	Natural Science, *viz.* :—
....	‡Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics.
	(*N.B.*—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)
....	‡Higher Chemistry.
....	‡Higher Physics.
....	‡Geology.
....	‡Botany.
....	‡Zoology.
....	‡Animal Physiology.
....	Greek History.
....	Roman History.
....	English History.
....	General Modern History.
	Period __________________
....	Logic and Mental Philosophy.
....	Moral Philosophy.
....	Political Economy and Economic History.
....	Political Science.
....	Roman Law.
....	English Law.

In addition to the Written Examination there will be an Oral Examination in each of the subjects marked thus†, and a Practical Examination in each of the subjects marked thus ‡.

The Oral Examinations in Modern Languages being intended as colloquial *tests, no marks will be given at them to Candidates who are not able to converse.*

Applications for leave to alter or add to the list of subjects named will not be entertained unless received on or before the 1st July 1895.

Any Candidate who wishes to decline *the Oral Examination or the Practical Examination in any of the subjects selected by him, should state this in the blank space below—*

Signature ____________________

Date ____________________

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission,
London, S. W.

[Copies of this Syllabus may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Syllabus, showing the extent of the Examination in certain subjects at the Open Competition for admission into the Indian Civil Service in 1895.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one the Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the Course of English Literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III and the accession of Queen Victoria :—

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Cowley, Bunyan, Dryden, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Macaulay (Essays and Biographies).

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the Examination, which will, however, test how far the Candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English writers *in themselves*, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English literature. Candidates will also be expected to show that they have studied in these authors the history of the English language in respect of its vocabulary, syntax, and prosody.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated—

1.	A.D. 1800 to A.D. 1832
(1895)	[Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.]
2.	A.D 1360 to A.D. 1600
(1896)	[Chaucer to Spenser.]
3.	A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1700
(1897)	[Shakespeare to Dryden.]
4.	A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1800
(1898)	[Pope to Cowper]

The Examination in this part will require from Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English language and literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners.* The names

* The books for 1895 are :—

Wordsworth : Sonnets.
Coleridge : Poems.
Byron : Childe Harold.
Lamb : Essays of Elia.
Shelley : Poems.
Keats : Poems.
Cobbett : Rural Rides.
Macaulay : Biographies.
Scott : Waverley, Rob Roy, Ivanhoe, Antiquary.
De Quincey : Opium Eater.

placed under the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1700; all the works of Swift within the period 1700 to 1800; all the works of Scott and Wordsworth, and all the works of Macaulay within the period 1800 to 1832.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Translation from French into English, and from English into French; Critical questions on the French Language and Literature.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—As in French.

LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Translation from Latin into English. Composition in Prose and Verse (in the place of the latter may be taken, by those who prefer it, A PAPER OF QUESTIONS ON LATIN PHILOLOGY). Critical Questions on the Latin Language and Literature.

GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Translation from Greek into English. Composition in Prose and Verse (in the place of the latter may be taken, by those who prefer it, A PAPER OF QUESTIONS ON GREEK PHILOLOGY). Critical Questions on the Greek Language and Literature.

SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Translation from Sanskrit into English, and from English into Sanskrit. History of Sanskrit Literature (including knowledge of such Indian history as bears upon the subject); Sanskrit Grammar; Vedic Philology.

ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Translations as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature; Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—General questions on English History from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848; questions on the Constitutional History of England from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848.

Questions covering the whole period named will be set, but Candidates will be allowed to attempt only a limited number of them.

GENERAL MODERN HISTORY.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods :—

1. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade.
   [A.D. 800 to A.D. 1193.]
2. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms.
   [A.D. 1193 to A.D. 1521.]
3. From the Diet of Worms to the death of Louis XIV.
   [A.D. 1521 to A.D. 1715.]
4. From the accession of Louis XV to the French Revolution of 1848.
   [A.D. 1715 to A.D. 1848.]

Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

GREEK HISTORY.—Questions on the General History of Greece to the death of Alexander; questions on the Constitutional History of Greece during the same period.

ROMAN HISTORY.—Questions on the General History of Rome to the death of Vespasian; questions on the Constitutional History of Rome during the same period.

In Greek and Roman History Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. Questions covering the whole period named will be set, but Candidates will be allowed to attempt only a limited number of them.

MATHEMATICS.—Pure Mathematics :—Algebra, Geometry (Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections), Plane Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry (less advanced portions), Differential Calculus (Elementary), Integral Calculus (Elementary).

Applied Mathematics :—Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics; all treated without the aid of the Differential or Integral Calculus.

ADVANCED MATHEMATICS.—Pure Mathematics :—Higher Algebra, including Theory of Equations, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid.

Applied Mathematics :—Statics, including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrome chanics, Geometrical and Physical Optics, and Geometrical Astronomy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory as treated in the larger text books; also a knowledge of the existing economic conditions, and of statistical methods as applied to economic inquiries; together with a general knowledge of the history of industry, land tenure and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY (*Ancient and Modern*).—Logic will include both Deductive and Inductive Logic.

Mental Philosophy will include Psychology and Metaphysics.

MEDICAL.

The 30th November 1894.

No. 748.—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. H. Bedford, M. D., C. M., I. M. S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Officiating Professor in the Lahore Medical College.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th November 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1108.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Charles Bevan Petman, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Grey, promoted.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 1ST, 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXCLUSION OF THE OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, HER MAJESTY'S FORCES, FROM THE OPERATION OF THE CLERKSHIPS EXAMINATION RULES.

No. $\frac{\text{3 Exam.}}{\text{378 \& 389}}$.

Extract from the Proceeding of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Examinations),—under date Calcutta, the 28th November 1894.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{\text{2-Ex.}}{\text{188—199}}$, dated 5th June 1894.

Office Memorandum from the Military Department, No. 285-M. D., dated 10th October 1894.

RESOLUTION.

UNDER Rule 20 of the Rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices, published with the Resolution cited above, these rules apply to the office of the Principal Medical Officer,

Her Majesty's Forces. The clerks in this office, however, are, under the revised constitution of the office establishments of the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces, and of the several Principal Medical Officers of the districts, liable to be transferred to the district offices and to be deputed to field service. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, considers that the rules published with the Home Department Resolution of the 5th June last cannot now be suitably applied to the office of the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces, and is pleased to direct that it should be excluded from their operation.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information to the Departments of the Government of India (except the Foreign Department); to the heads of offices under the Home Department marginally noted; to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab; and to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

ORDERED also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True Extract.)

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 8TH, 1894.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1894.

No. 329.—The services of the Reverend J. G. S. Syme, Chaplain of Berhampore, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

J. P. HEWETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1894.

No. 1262 *F.*—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 1186 F., dated the 16th ultimo, Mr. Elliott, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Balúchistán, resumed charge of his office from Mr. Reuther on the 22nd November 1894.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

The 6th December 1894.

No. 3115-143.—Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, is transferred in the interests of the public service from Madras to the Punjab.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th December 1894.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1133.—Colonel C. H. Ewart, Indian Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Police, and Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Home (Police) Department, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India, to reside out of India on vacating his civil appointment on the 11th December, 1894, under article 756 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 15TH, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1894.

No. 1284 *F.*—The following reversions are ordered, with effect from 4th December 1894, in consequence of the return of Mr. H. C Hill, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Central Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from the privilege leave granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 1135-F., dated the 8th ultimo :—

Mr. E. P. Dansey, Officiating 1st grade Conservator, Punjab—to 2nd grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Bingham, I.S.C., Officiating 2nd grade Conservator, Tenasserim Circle, Lower Burma—to 3rd grade.

Colonel J. E. Campbell, I.S.C., Officiating 3rd grade Conservator, Central Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh—to Deputy Conservator, 1st grade.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1894.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates" issued in lieu thereof and "Loan Certificates with coupons attached."]

No. 6119 *A.*—Whereas all outstanding Notes of the following four per cent. loans, namely,—

Four per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, as far as not notified for discharge in Notification No. 4092, dated 13th August 1894,

Four per cent. loan of 1835-36,

" " " " 1854-55,

" " sicca rupee loan of 1832-33.

and

Reduced four per cent. loan of 1879,

are under notice of discharge on the 31st December 1894:

It is hereby notified that the said notes will be received for discharge, from and after this day, at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and will be discharged in full, including interest up to December 29th inclusive, as soon as they can be examined and passed for payment.

Nothing in this Notification affects the terms of the Notification No. 5080, dated the 8th October 1894, whereby proprietors of such notes and certificates have the option of tendering them for transfer to the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th December 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1170.—The undermentioned Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 13th December 1894—

* * * * * * * *

Leopold John Herbert Grey, C.S.I.

* * * * * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1894.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 22ND, 1894.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1894.

No. 32.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c 14), has been pleased to nominate Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S.I., Officiating Second Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1894.

No. 1319-*F.*—On return from the leave granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 452-F., dated the 3rd May, 1894, and with reference to Notification No. 774-F., dated the 2nd August last, Mr. J. A. McKee, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, assumed charge of the Southern Forest Circle in the Central Provinces from

Mr. G. G. Minniken, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, with effect from 14th December, 1894.

Mr. Minniken reverted on the same date to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, and is retransferred to the Punjab.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st December 1894.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1211.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant P. Morton resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India